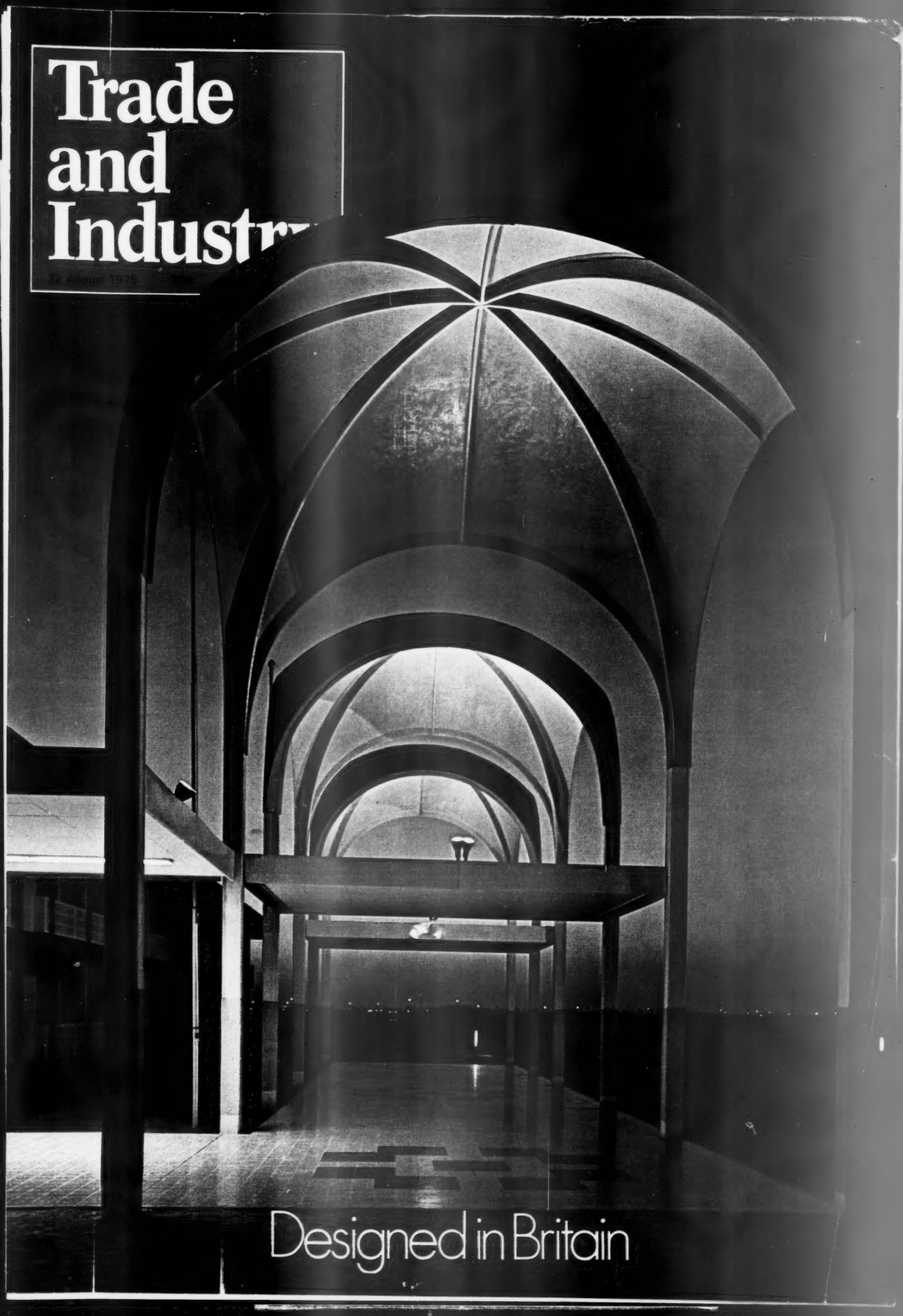
Trade and Industry

22 August 1975



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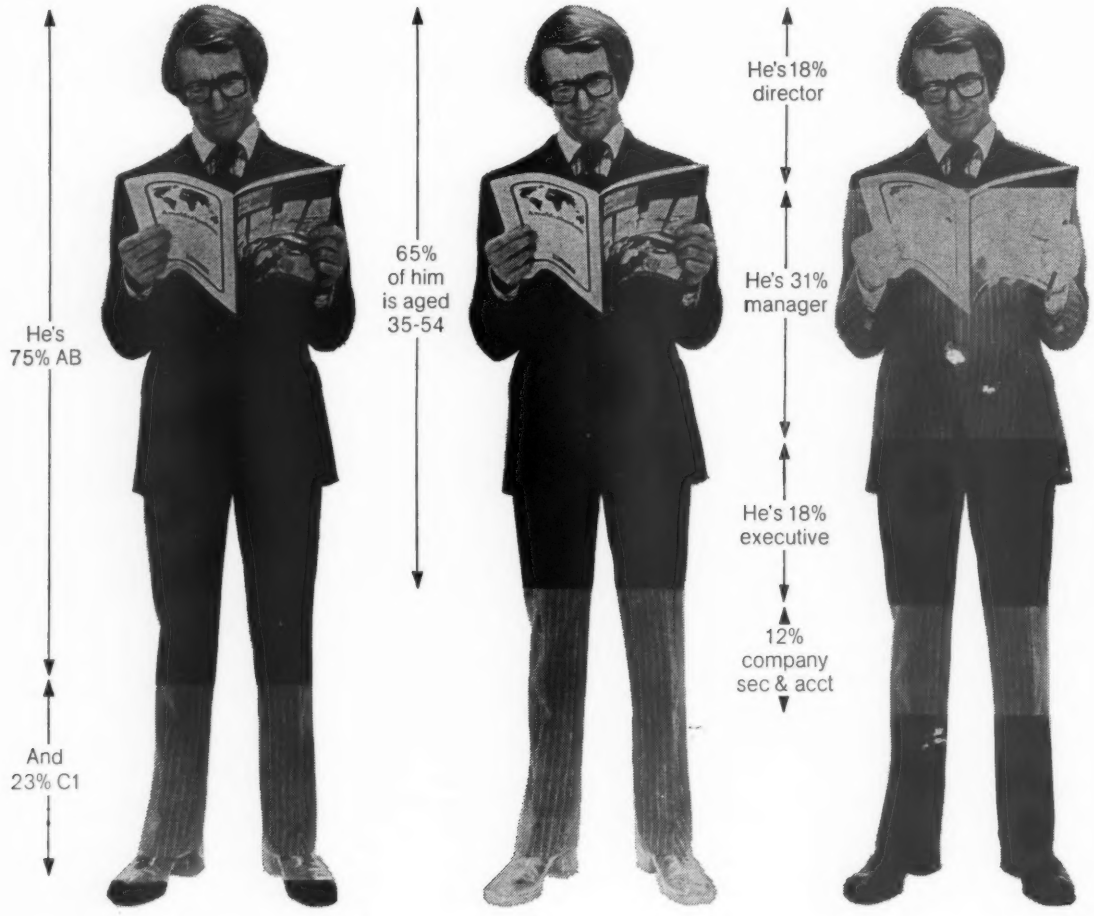

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Trade and Industry

22 August 1975

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

British firms were much involved in the elegant new Rashid Hospital, Dubai – architects, John R. Harris; structural engineers, R. J. Crocker and Partners; quantity surveyors, Widnell and Trollope; and contractors, Bernard Sunley and Sons Ltd. Other examples of the overseas role of British consulting engineers, architects and surveyors are given this week (see page 442).

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Editorial address
Room 437, 1 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0ET, Tel: 01-215 5730

Editor:	Alan Williams	01-215 5653
Deputy editor:	C. R. Kabraji	01-215 5654
Features & technology:	R. Stiles	01-215 5656
	Jennifer Clarke	01-215 5074
European Community:	Gillian Samuel	01-215 5620
Art and pictures:	Bob Priestley	01-215 3118
Circulation control:	Christine Swinyard	01-215 5021

Advertisements: T. G. Scott & Son Ltd., 1 Clement's Inn, London WC2A 2ED. Tel: 01-242 6264 or 01-405 4743.

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Home News

'Give more support to British goods' says Peter Shore

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has urged consumers to give more support to British products, and suppliers to satisfy the standards that people demanded.

He said in London on 14 August:

'I have just toured the Design Centre and once more am refreshed by the continuing evidence of the vitality of our designers, and the range and quality of the products of this country. From the advanced Pathfinder airport crash truck to the range of Wedgwood china on display today, here are a vast number of products that are world beaters both in their visual attractiveness and in their efficient performance.

'The Design Centre deservedly attracts many visitors – some 2 million I am told this year – but I wish that very many more British people, and in particular manufacturers and retailers, as well as domestic consumers, would see for themselves just what is available from the drawing boards and workshops of our own land. If they did then I do not think it would be necessary to urge upon the buying public the advantages of buying British.

'Two weeks ago I asked people to consider very carefully the origin of goods and in particular whether a British product was available before making their purchases. I repeat and stress that advice today. Jobs are at stake and so is the continued economic independence of this country. Only a few days ago the CBI's industrial survey indicated the extent of the recession in the British industry and as we all know the unemployment figures are higher this summer than in any summer since the war. On top of that we still have, in spite of the progress of the past 12 months – and good progress it has been – a large deficit in our trade accounts with the rest of the world. *As a nation we are buying too much from abroad and too little from home.* None of the major trading countries imports as heavily as we do.

'I drew particular attention to the growing imbalance in our car trade with other major industrial countries. Last year we exported less than 2,000 cars to Japan and imported 87,000. We exported to France 7,453 and imported 103.000. To Germany we sent 10,168 abroad and imported no less than 56,000 into the UK. We must put this right both by exporting more and by importing less. But it is not only cars that I am concerned with nor just the purchasing patterns of the domestic consumer. Over a wide range of products including machinery of all kinds, British industry too, is spending too much abroad and too little at home.

'This cannot go on. We have to have a substantial surplus in our manufacturing trade simply to pay for the indispensable imports of food and raw materials, without which this island could not exist.

'Now I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not a restrictionist in trade. I wish to see world trade grow and with it our exports. When we are back in surplus in our overseas trade and when the world economy permits a fall in the present levels of unemployment, I will find no cause for exhortation. Nor even in present circumstances does it make sense to ask consumers always to prefer British goods. In any event some products are simply not available. In other cases special features, delivery dates, price, may be decisive. And that goes not only for the purchases of individuals but for the purchases of firms and indeed of government itself. But what I am asking is that wherever there is a suitable British product then that should be the natural preference of the British consumer. It is so in Germany, and in France and certainly in Japan. I would like consumers to make a practice first of considering British goods and second of asking their retailers when British goods are not on display whether British alternatives exist. I am also asking British firms to make their contribution. If their particular specification or requirement cannot be immediately met, then there is no reason why they should not enter into discussion with a British supplier to ensure that they are. Big firms in particular have a special role to play. If anyone doubts this, go and look at Marks and Spencer and see that vast range of first-rate products – which they negotiated with their suppliers – almost all of which carry the label 'British made'.

'But there is one final point that I must stress. I have no doubt that the great majority of our people want to help their own country. If in the wider national interest British consumers are to give increased support to British products then there is a clear obligation on British suppliers to satisfy the standards in performance, design, delivery and service that their customers demand. While it is true that to an extraordinary and neurotic extent we denigrate ourselves and our products and then broadcast it to the rest of the world, it is also true that there are serious failures in our industrial performance which management and unions must now put right.

'I cannot stress how urgent this is. Just as in the fight against inflation if we are going to continue as a prosperous and independent industrial nation, then producer and consumer alike must help themselves and each other to overcome our present difficulties.'

Guidance notes on price control provisions

The Price Commission have issued guidance notes (PDS15) to assist industry in meeting the requirements of the new provisions introduced into the Stage 4 price control to ensure that excessive pay settlements are not reflected in prices. To give effect to these provisions three Orders, which came into operation on 8 August, have been made under the Counter-Inflation Act 1973.

Copies of the guidance notes (PDS 15) can be obtained from the headquarters Information Centre of the Price Commission, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS (tel. 01-828 7070), or any regional office of the Commission. The Statutory Orders are available from HMSO bookshops or may be inspected at any of the Commission's offices. The Orders are:

The Counter-Inflation (Price Code) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 1293).
The Counter-Inflation (Notification of Increases in Prices and Charges) (Amendment) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 1294).
The Counter-Inflation (Prices and Charges) (Information) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 1295).

SI No. 1293 is subject to an affirmative resolution of each House of Parliament.

Department of Trade prepared to act over discounting of air fares

The Department of Trade has written to the 86 airlines which operate scheduled services into and out of the United Kingdom supporting the efforts of airline operators to eliminate the discounting of air fares and payment of excessive agency commission rates. The letter makes it clear that the Department will use its powers in this area under the Civil Aviation Act.

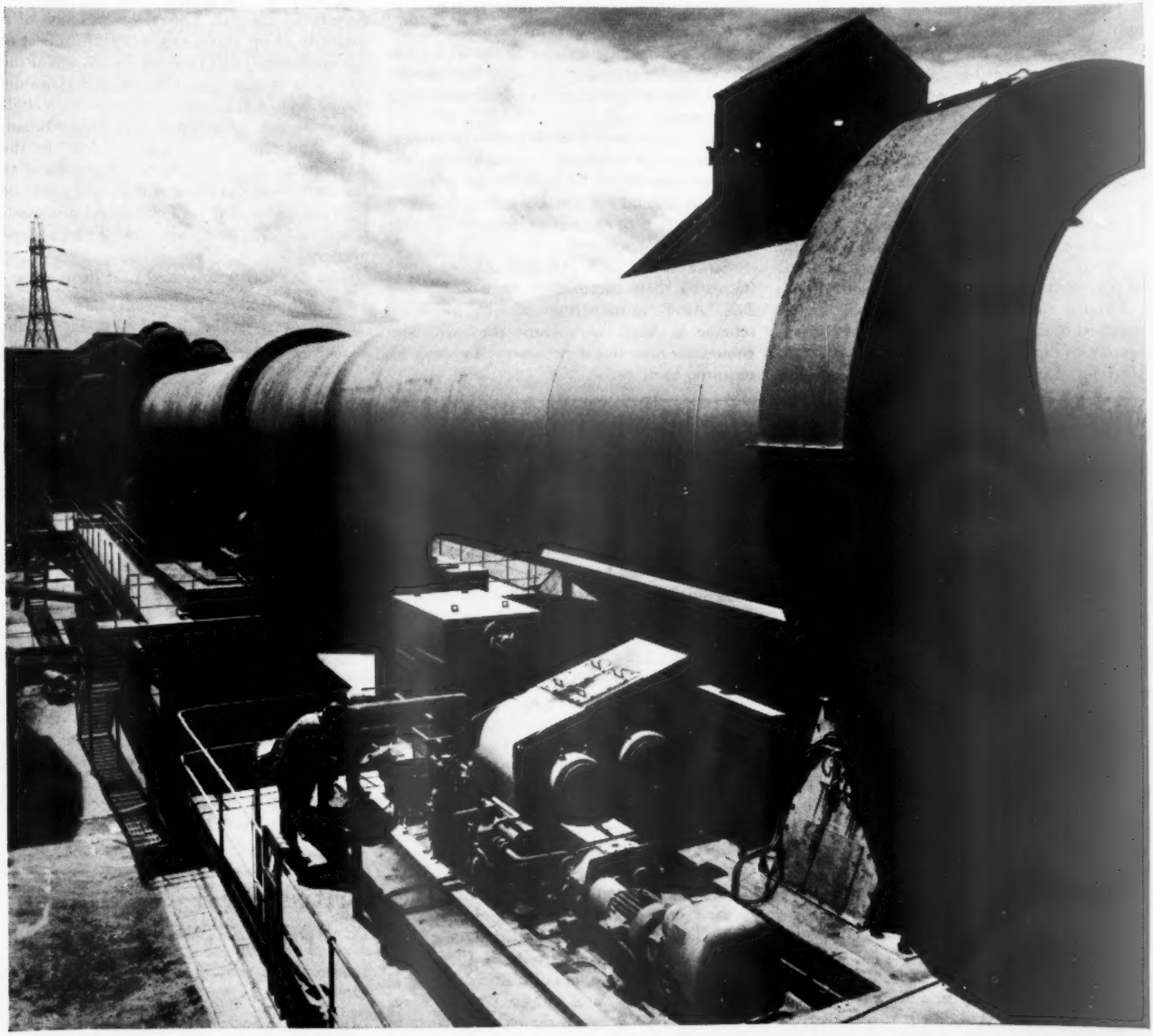
The Department's latest letter to airlines follows the action it took on August 12 when it required Pan Am to come into line with the rates of commission approved by the Secretary of State (*see next page*). This represented the first use of the Department's powers to impose on foreign airlines conditions relating to agents' commission since their confirmation by the Court of Appeal.

The Department says in this letter it has 'viewed with growing concern the increase in discounting, excessive sales commissions and other malpractices. Although in the short run these benefit some passengers, in the long run they work to the disadvantage of all. They are also having an extremely damaging effect on airline finances, which are already under considerable strain.

'We therefore welcome the initiative of the airlines themselves, through the "Operation Clean-Up" campaign, to eliminate discounting and other malpractices area by area, by common agreement. We also welcome the action that IATA is taking to strengthen its enforcement machinery. We would prefer to see this problem solved by voluntary action, and wish these efforts all success.

'If however they should be unsuccessful, or if a few airlines stand aside, we shall not hesitate to use the powers that the Court of Appeal have now confirmed.'

By its decision in the Pan Am case on 29 July 1975 the Court of Appeal confirmed that there is no limitation on the Department's powers under the Civil Aviation Act to impose relevant conditions on airlines operating scheduled services into and out of the UK – including the level of fares and the commission to agents.



This massive kiln fabricated by Newell Dunford Engineering Ltd. is now in the commissioning stage at the Aberthaw works of the Aberthaw and Bristol Portland Cement Company, near Barry, South Wales. The kiln will produce at least 1,350 tonnes of cement clinker a day, boosting daily production at the works to over 2,800 tonnes. The kiln is part of a £2.6 million contract awarded to British Deutz Ltd. for a new production line, consisting of raw material grinding plant, preheater, kiln and precipitator plant. The Chelmsford division of Hawker Siddeley Power Engineering has completed a £250,000 sub-contract for electrical supply and installation, some of the equipment having been manufactured by South Wales, Switchgear Ltd., Brush Electrical Machines Ltd., Brush Transformers Ltd., and Brook Crompton Parkinson Motors Ltd. – all Hawker Siddeley companies. The new plant has a David Brown gear unit.

Department of Trade requires Pan Am to conform over agency commission rates

The Department of Trade wrote to Pan American World Airways, on 12 August, requiring them to come into line with the rates of commission payable to travel agents approved by Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade.

These are 7.5 per cent of the applicable published fare, with an additional 2.5 per cent of the fare for inclusive tours.

The Department has asked Pan Am for an assurance that they intend to operate strictly in accordance with the approved rates of agency commission.

But the Department has also informed Pan Am that if they need more time to comply with the ruling of the Court of Appeal—which on 29 July confirmed the Department's power to impose on foreign airlines conditions relating to agents' commission—the Department will be prepared to dicuss the matter with them.

For the time being, Pan Am will not be required to conform to the approved levels of agency commission for ticket sales within the USA for travel to the UK. This question is under discussion between the two Governments.

A spokesman for the Department of Trade said on 12 August:

'The Department has been working to control the "Commission rates war" which has developed since April.

'Many competing rates of commission are now being paid by airlines to travel agents, and the result is greatly increased costs for the airlines, and pressure to increase fares unnecessarily.

'The Department intends to use its powers to stabilise the situation. It is supporting the airlines' own efforts both to eliminate excess commissions and discounts, and also IATA to reach uniform commission rates and effective enforcement machinery.

'Since British Airways and other airlines increased their commission rates only after Pan Am's introduction of its incentive scheme in April, we assume they will also come into line. But if necessary they can be required to do so.'

CAA decision on shuttle service applications

The Civil Aviation Authority has rejected applications made by British Caledonian Airways that British Airways' London-Glasgow shuttle service should be subject to a premium fare of £2 and that the frequencies of British Airways' London-Glasgow and London-Edinburgh services should be restricted.

At the same time the Authority has suggested ways in which BCAL's major trunk routes between London and Scotland could be made more profitable. Alternative possibilities are increases in domestic fares charged by both BCAL and British Airways on these routes to fully remunerative levels by a relatively early date, and a discount for BCAL's Glasgow/Edinburgh services from Gatwick.

Reasons for rejecting applications

The Authority considers that no conclusive evidence had been submitted that BCAL's Gatwick/Glasgow service had suffered from the introduction of British Airways' shuttle service or was likely to do so. It sees BCAL's problem as essentially a Gatwick problem because of Gatwick's smaller catchment area and lack of interlining facilities.

The Authority rejects the BCAL proposal to limit service frequencies between London and Glasgow/Edinburgh because, in the case of the shuttle service, this would reduce service to the public in a disproportionate way, and in the case of both routes passengers using Heathrow would be disadvantaged, in terms of availability or convenience of service, without there necessarily being a corresponding benefit to BCAL or passengers wishing to use Gatwick.

The Authority rejects the proposal for imposing a premium fare on the shuttle service, because there is no convincing evidence to date that these services are costlier for British Airways to operate than conventional services, and because BCAL's problem stems from the disadvantages of Gatwick rather than from competition from the shuttle.

Other possibilities

One possibility considered by the Authority is to increase the London-Glasgow/Edinburgh fares to full remunerative levels by a relatively early date, say 1 April 1976. This might result in some loss of traffic depending largely on the levels of rail fares at the time, but the need to restore domestic services to profitability is of paramount importance. A particular difficulty about this suggestion, however, is that the air fares might need to be set at higher levels than would be needed by BA, and in any case it is not the complete answer to BCAL's Gatwick problem.

Another possibility would be for BCAL to offer a 'Gatwick discount' on its Glasgow and Edinburgh fares. A number of options might be considered, ranging from large discounts of limited availability to smaller discounts more generally available.

The Authority would not expect a 'Gatwick discount' to preclude a relatively rapid move towards fully remunerative fares for both carriers on these routes. These matters would of course need to be considered at the appropriate domestic air fares hearing in the light of the evidence and arguments submitted by the parties.

Surcharges on inclusive holidays by air

The Civil Aviation Authority has been discussing with the Association of British Travel Agents its concern about the practice of a minority of air travel organisers in respect of the imposition of surcharges. In particular the Authority has indicated its concern about the collection of surcharges at a late stage, including collection at airports and even abroad. The Authority has made it clear to the Association of British Travel Agents and to the trade that practices of this kind could be relevant to the fitness of the travel organisers concerned to hold air travel organisers' licences.

The Authority indicated that in its view:

1. A reasonably early cut-off date (not less than four weeks) before the start of the holiday should be established for the imposition of surcharges. This would, of course, eliminate any question of collection of surcharges at airports or abroad.
2. In respect of surcharges above a reasonable level passengers ought to be able to have the option of cancellation of their bookings.
3. The brochures issued by the travel trade should give prominent warnings about the possibility of surcharges.
4. Air travel organisers should report to the Authority all surcharges imposed by them.

The Civil Aviation Authority recognises that many air travel organisers already act in accordance with these standards. The object of the Authority's action is to secure that all holders of air travel organisers' licences similarly comply with these standards of conduct whether they are members of ABTA or not. ABTA has undertaken to discuss the matter with its members and in the light of these discussions to have further talks with the CAA.

British Steel Corporation: re-appointment

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has re-appointed Sir Melvyn Rosser as a part-time member of the British Steel Corporation for a further period of one year.

He has been a member of the British Steel Corporation since 1972 and takes a special interest in the Corporation's affairs relating to Wales.

United Kingdom air cargo – EDC report

The establishment of a bonded cargo consolidation centre to serve Heathrow Airport is in the national interest. This is the view of the International Freight Movement Economic Development Committee in a report* published on 14 August.

Such a facility would give more flexibility and freedom of action to freight forwarders. Lord Hayter, the EDC Chairman in introducing the report says that 'the form which such a new facility should take and the manner in which it should be operated are matters for the industry itself to determine. Speed is now the essence and I hope that all those concerned will contribute to the rapid solution of the problems involved.

'In the planning of the venture I cannot emphasise too strongly that to ensure success it will be essential to undertake the fullest prior consultation with the unions and the workforce about the industrial relations aspects of the new working arrangements which will be necessary.'

The report, which was prepared at the request of the air cargo industry, consists of a general review of the performance of the United Kingdom's air cargo industry compared with that in certain major Continental countries. It analyses in detail the case, in national cost benefit terms, for the provision of both interim and permanent facilities in the form of a bonded cargo consolidation centre to serve Heathrow Airport.

The general review highlights a number of important features of the UK air cargo industry. It shows that some 95 per cent of air cargo transhipped internationally through the UK passes through Heathrow Airport and that Heathrow's traffic has grown more rapidly than the national average.

The comparative study of Heathrow's major Continental competition states the indisputable fact that Heathrow's cargo traffic has increased more slowly than average in the international league and that its position as the leader of the European cargo airports is gradually being eroded. The report draws the conclusion that this must be due to the greater freedom of action and better facilities available to the freight forwarding industry on the Continent.

The remainder of the report analyses possible new types of development which could assist the UK air cargo industry in the light of competition from the Continent and in view of traffic forecasts to 1980.

The air cargo industry is now working out the practical economics of establishing the recommended bonded cargo consolidation centre.

* *United Kingdom Air Cargo* available price £1.25, postage paid £1.35 from Neddy Books, NEDO, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QX.

New offshore safety regulations

Employers will be required to obtain insurance cover against claims by their employees for personal injury on offshore installations under new safety regulations laid before Parliament on 12 August.

The new regulations* are the eighth in the series of safety regulations made under the Mineral Workings (Offshore Installations) Act 1971. They extend the provisions of the Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 to employees working on or from oil or gas installations on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf.

The regulations require every employer of people working on or from an offshore installation to take out, with an authorised insurer, an approved policy of insurance against liability for personal injury to his employees.

They also impose a duty on concession owners and installation owners to ensure that this requirement is met.

For every day on which insurance cover is not in operation, the employer, concession owners and installation owners will each be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £200.

The regulations will come into force on September 1, 1975, subject to Parliamentary approval.

* The Offshore Installations (Application of The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969) Regulations 1975 (SI No. 1289/1975). Available from HMSO, price 11p net.

The Trade Marks (Amendment No. 3) Rules 1975

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of subsection 3 of Section 40 of the Trade Marks Act 1938 that the Secretary of State for Trade intends to make Rules under that Act amending the existing Rules by increasing certain fees payable in respect of trade marks. Copies of the draft Rules may be obtained on and after 22 August 1975, from the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RD, from the Sale Counter, the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY, and from HM Stationery Office at the usual address price 20p (by post 25½p).

Any person who desires to make representations for consideration before the Rules are finally settled should do so on or before 11 September 1975. Representations should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Industrial Property and Copyright Department, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1AY.

The proposed increases should add about 70 per cent to trade mark revenue. They result from the policy that the costs of the fee-earning branches of the Patent Office should be met from fees charged to users. All the branches have been in deficit since 1972 and the deficits have continued, notwithstanding the 90 per cent fee increases earlier this year.

The present increase is the second step in bringing the trade mark operation into balance. Trade marks show a proportionately larger deficit than patents and this accounts for the higher increase in trade mark fees compared with the recent increase in patent fees.

Thistle Field finance

The Government has agreed to give an interim guarantee for bridging finance of £7 million for the development costs of Tricentrol North Sea Ltd's share of the Thistle oil field.

This is in addition to the £3 million interim guarantee to Tricentrol announced by the Secretary of State for Energy on 17 June, 1975.

The £10 million now covered by interim guarantees is expected to be adequate to meet the company's needs, pending the completion of arrangements for long-term finance.

Barclay's Bank (London and International) Ltd and N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd. have agreed to act as joint managers and to conduct negotiations to raise the finance necessary for Tricentrol's share of the development costs of the field. Satisfactory progress is being made with the arrangements for this finance, but the company has a continuing requirement for bridging finance as the development of the field is going ahead rapidly.

The £10 million interim guarantee will expire on 10 June 1976. It forms part of the Government's maximum liability of £38.3 million under the arrangement announced on 30 April 1975. These arrangements stated the Government's willingness, on certain conditions, to guarantee Tricentrol's borrowing up to that limit for the development of the Thistlefield.

As a consideration for this guarantee, the Government will be paid an amount to be expressed as a royalty on the wellhead value of oil over the life of the field. The minimum royalty payment will be five per cent, with the option to take this in oil. Security is also being taken.

Parliament will be informed of the extension to the guarantee after the Recess.

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has decided, on the information at present before her, not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Barclays Bank Ltd./Mercantile Credit Co. Ltd.

Lonrho Ltd./The London Australian and General Exploration Co. Ltd.

Cadbury Schweppes Ltd./Glenville Ltd.; William Mallinson and Denny Mott Ltd./NET Ltd. (proposed merger).

Price Commission interventions during July

During July the Price Commission rejected 10 notifications of price increases from manufacturing and service companies in Categories I and II. In another 24 cases the companies concerned withdrew their notifications of intended increases and in 52 cases the extent of the increase was reduced by the Commission. See lists below.

Since the beginning of Stage 4 on 20 December 1974, the Commission have rejected a total of 90 notifications and modified 544; 168 notifications were withdrawn.

During July, following discussions with the Price Commission, sixteen distributors in Category II agreed to make price reductions amounting to £1.49 million in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits as revealed in their periodic returns.

Following inspection of records kept by enterprises in Category III, the Commission's Regional Offices secured the agreement of 72 distributors, 22 manufacturers, 5 service enterprises and 2 professional enterprises to make price reductions amounting to £2.16 million in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits. In addition, the Regional Offices secured a total of 100 individual voluntary price reductions following investigation of complaints about price increases.

Note

The Price Commission may intervene to reject or modify notifications submitted by Category I and II enterprises at any time during or after the 28-day period which must elapse before the increase can be implemented.

Announcements about price increases where the Price Commission has not intervened are the responsibility of the company imposing the increase.

Rejections

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Richmond Park Linen Services Ltd.	All services	6.60
Category II		
Brittains Paper Ltd.	Paper	10.00
Castle Products Ltd.	Plastic injection moulding	26.70
Clarks Ltd.	Sandals and summer footwear	18.42
Corah Ltd.	Knitted clothing and fabrics – vests and briefs	1.30
F. W. Farnsworth Ltd.	Sausages and meat pies	5.55
Hayden Nilos Conflow Ltd.	Valves and flow control equipment	13.94
Hopkinsons Ltd.	Castings	2.90
Lancome (England) Ltd.	Toiletries and cosmetic products	Not specified
Silverthorne Housewares Ltd.	Housewares	6.00

Withdrawals

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
BP Chemicals Ltd.	Fermentation alcohol	10.98
Burman and Sons Ltd.	Steering gears and oil pumps	8.60
Cape Boards and Panels Ltd.	Marinite incombustible panels	2.48
	Asbestos insulation board	8.10
Hepworth Iron Co. Ltd.	Clay pipes	8.60
ICI Ltd.	Caustic soda flake and pearl	7.48
	Caustic soda solid	9.36
	Sodium hypochlorite	3.13
	Chlorobenzenes	4.98
IMI Alloy Steels Ltd.	Bright stainless steel bar	9.18
Pretty Polly Ltd.	Hosiery	Not quantified
Tate and Lyle Transport Ltd.	Haulage	37.00
Tubes Ltd.	Hot rolled fully finished and semi-finished seamless and alloy tubing, etc.	2.11
Category II		
Charles Busfield and Co. Ltd.	Yarns – commission dyeing	12.60
Crane Ltd.	Malleable iron castings (including conversion sets)	4.00
Hopkinson Ltd.	Steel castings	2.90
	Valves	23.31
	Steel castings	6.27
	Valves	6.24
Ideal Standard Ltd.	Cast iron heating boilers	7.70
Jentique (Holdings) Ltd.	Range of furniture and wooden and plastic clocks	4.29
Marbourne Ltd.	Plugs, sockets, adaptors, fuses, switches, lampholders, etc.	15.10
John Morrell and Co. Ltd.	Canned garden peas	23.80
C. A. Parsons Foundry Ltd.	Foundry products	18.20
Spring Grove Services Ltd.	Garments, linen and cabinet towels rented out	8.87
Thistletex Carpets Ltd.	Tufted carpets	2.73

Modifications

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made (percentage points)
Category I			
Allied Industrial Services Ltd.	Services	5.23	1.19
Bass Charrington Ltd.	Wholesale beer, and beer, food, apartments, spirits, tobacco sold in managed houses:		
	Manufacturing	2.58	0.44
	Managed houses	2.71	0.09
Brown and Knight Ltd.	Canned pork products	5.80	0.63
Crompton Parkinson Ltd.	Integral horse-power AC induction motors	11.23	0.30
Dunlop Ltd.	Tyres (original)	6.30	0.10
Girling Ltd.	Whole range: Braking, actuation, and suspension equipment for transport industry	10.88	1.79
ICI Ltd.	Vinyl chloride monomer	10.08	8.13
Kraft Foods Ltd.	Home produced Cheddar cheese	0.37	0.03
Lightning Fasteners UK Group Ltd.	Zip fasteners	14.00	1.44
Main Gas Appliances Ltd.	Cookers, fires, natural gas conversion sets, spares, water heaters	6.10	0.03
Monsanto Ltd.	Nylon	5.53	0.69
	Acrilan acrylic fibre	5.87	0.60
	Montopore	30.45	0.02

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Industrial and commercial property

Company	Product		% increase sought
Potterton International Ltd.	Central heating boilers, electric storage heaters and radiators and related equipment and spares	2.60	0.64
Pye Telecommunications Ltd.	Two-way personal radio communications equipment, systems, spares, etc.	3.21	1.51
T. I. Sunhouse Ltd.	Electric fires and related spare parts	6.68	0.44
Trust Houses Forte Catering Ltd.	Food and drink in Henekey Inns	3.49	0.63
Category II			
Ault and Wiborg Inks Ltd.	ste and liquid printing inks	11.41	1.67
Avery-Denison Ltd.	ysical testing and dynamic balancing machines	4.78	0.07
Avery Hardoll Ltd.	Metering equipment and ancillary fittings for liquids	23.60	0.40
Avon Tyres Ltd.	Tyres for the home replacement market	4.88	0.01
Baker Perkins Ltd.	Machinery for bakery, biscuit, chemical, foundry, laundry and printing industries	6.49	1.04
Belfast Steamship Co. Ltd. (European Air Transport Division)	Services	9.62	4.13
The British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd.	Metallic shanks	21.13	0.85
Consolidated Pneumatic Tools Co. Ltd.	Portable pneumatic and electric tools. Portable air compressors, stationary air and gas compressors. Rock drilling and mining and construction equipment	9.62	0.48
Crane Ltd.	Malleable and cast iron fittings and conversion sets	15.40	0.31
Drayton Controls (Engineering) Ltd.	Process control instrumentation pneumatic and electrical activators, valves, and domestic central heating controls	5.80	0.14
Fasteners Ltd.	Nuts and bolts	6.40	5.03
Goodlass Wall and Co. Ltd.	Decorative paints	6.06	0.18
W. R. Grace Ltd.	Shrinkable gyovac bags	5.61	0.01
	Polyethylene films, and polypropylene films and bags	6.60	0.01
Group 4 Total Security Ltd.	Security services	17.22	0.32
Hale and Hale (Tipton) Ltd.	Malleable iron castings	10.19	0.03
Haymarket Publishing Group Ltd.	Advertisement rates for magazines	1.50	0.23
E. and E. Kaye Ltd.	Aluminium wire products	8.22	0.58
Leys Malleable Castings Co. Ltd.	Castings	8.06	0.02
Richard Lloyd Ltd.	Ground thread taps	6.00	0.18
MacBrayne Haulage Ltd.	Haulage charges	11.10	0.25
McMurdo Instrument Co. Ltd.	Electronic components and plastic and rubber mouldings	5.75	0.12
The National Magazine Co. Ltd.	Cover price and advertisement rates of magazines	2.40	0.38
Normalair-Garrett (Holdings) Ltd.	Aircraft equipment	21.76	2.63
L. Oertling Ltd.	Analytical balances	7.50	1.14
Ransome Hoffman Pollard Ltd.	Rolling bearings	3.60	0.72
Rapid Magnetic Ltd.	Magnetic separation, extraction, lifting and handling equipment, and high tension electrostatic separators	15.70	8.64
Relyon PBWS Ltd.	Bedding and plastic foam	6.31	1.20
Robinson and Co. Ltd.	Sulphur dyes	14.41	1.04
Ben Sayers Ltd.	Clubs:		
	Doug Sanders Wood	4.50	0.02
	Crown Wood	8.40	3.80
	Power Punch Wood	4.50	0.16
	Bags:		
	Pro-am	8.50	0.04
	Corsair	6.70	0.03
Sperry Flight Systems Ltd.	Sales/services recording and navigational instruments fitted in aircraft	10.32	1.59
Tower Housewares Ltd.	Cooking utensils and small domestic appliances	7.55	0.62
Tungstone Products Ltd.	Plant E Cells	11.54	3.95
Wagon Repairs Ltd.	Manufacture, repair and overhaul of railway wagons and other rolling stock	8.20	0.07
Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co. Ltd. (Brake and and Mechanical Division)	Railway, industrial and foundry products	14.17	3.28

Bread prices in Northern Ireland to be increased

The following joint statement was issued on 13 August by Stanley Orme, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, and Robert Maclennan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:

Special steps

'Special steps are being taken which will enable bread prices in Northern Ireland to be increased by 1p per large loaf and ½p per small loaf. These increases are necessary to safeguard bread supplies.

'Following consultation with the industry, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland has advised the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection that some bakeries are facing serious financial difficulties and will be unable to continue trading at the present level of prices. This could lead to shortages of bread, and a certificate is therefore being issued under paragraph 83 of the Price Code. Subject to the Price Commission's consideration of notifications by the baking companies, the effect of the certificate will be to allow bread prices to be increased. The certificate relates only to the period up to 30 April 1976, and will be subject to review in the light of any changes in the cost situation before that date.

'To assist the Government in considering the appropriate level of prices in the longer-term, the Price Commission is being asked to undertake a study of bread prices in Northern Ireland compared to those in Great Britain. The Minister of State for Northern Ireland, Mr. Orme, will be discussing the situation with bakery employers and the trade unions, and the views of the Northern Ireland Consumer Council will also be sought.'

Typical prices

Typical prices of bread in Northern Ireland range between 15½p and 17½p for a large sliced loaf, about 1p more than in Great Britain. These prices will increase to 16½p to 18½p. There will continue to be a maximum price of 18½p for the large sliced loaf.

Paragraph 83

The certificate is being issued under paragraph 83 of the Price Code (SI 2113/74 as amended by SI 864/75). This provision empowers the Secretary of State to authorise departures from the provisions of the Code where there is a serious threat of a severe shortage of a product.

Gas Consumers' Council appointment

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed Mrs. F. Ismay Thomas as Deputy Chairman of the North Thames Gas Consumers' Council until 30 April 1978.

Electricity Consultative Council appointment

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed Councillor A. R. Bowman as Deputy Chairman of the North Western Electricity Consultative Council until 31 May 1978.

Technology News

Measures to control water pollution

Although the introduction of the major provisions of the Control of Pollution Act have been deferred because of the economic situation the Government believe that progress can still be made and that much can be achieved by voluntary co-operation between the water authorities and industry.

In a letter to Lord Nugent, chairman of the National Water Council, Denis Howell, Minister of State, Department of the Environment, said:

'I announced on 5 August in a written answer to a Parliamentary question the conclusions which the Secretary of State and I have reached on the implementation of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.

'In relation to the control of water pollution I said that we had reluctantly concluded that, in view of the current economic situation, the introduction of the major provisions in Part II of the Act would have to be deferred. Certain provisions which will not involve any signficant additional expenditure are, however, to be implemented within the next few months. These are the provisions relating to the control of discharges of trade effluent to sewers (Sections 43-45, 52 in part and 108(3) and one or two minor provisions (Sections 49 and 50 and parts of Schedules 2 and 3 to the Act).

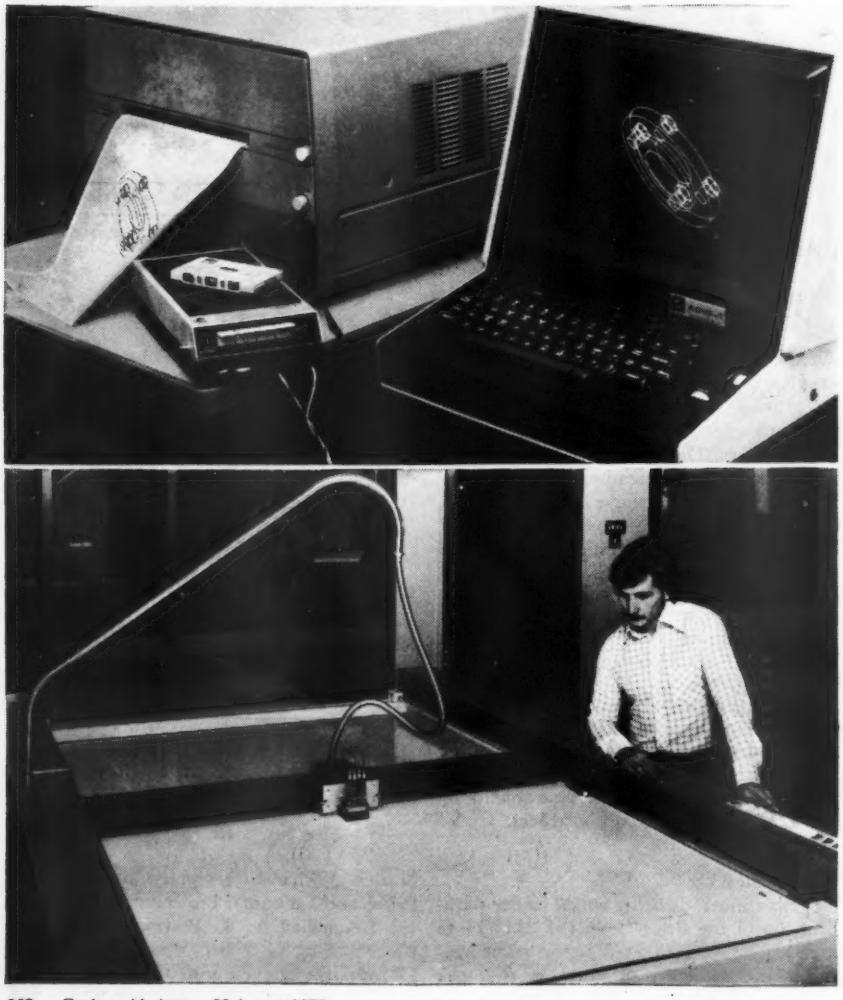
'At the same time I know that the water industry will wish to make the maximum progress practicable in the control of water pollution during the period before the 1974 Act can be implemented in full.

'One effect of deferring the major provisions in Part II will be to delay the extension of full control of discharges to estuaries and coastal waters. There are, of course, already powers to extend full control by order to individual estuaries and other tidal waters, and the Secretary of State will be ready to consider proposals by water authorities for such orders in any case where they consider extension of control to be necessary. This is, however, a field in which much can and has been achieved by co-operation between water authorities and industry in joint studies of estuarial problems and the preparation of long-term plans for the management of water quality in estuaries. I have no doubt that this co-operation will continue to be extended.

'There is also considerable scope for co-operation between water authorities and industry in releasing more information to the public about water pollution control. The present statutory position, as you know, is that it is an offence for water authorities to disclose certain information about discharges, otherwise than in specified circumstances, unless they have the consent of the person making the discharge. While it is not practicable to implement the register provisions in Section 41 of the 1974 Act by themselves, much can be achieved by voluntary action. I have been pleased to see that some water authorities have already published comprehensive information about water quality in their area, including details of discharges both from their own works and, with consent, from industrial premises.

'The present arrangements for the study of water pollution problems and the carrying out of research will, or course, continue.'

(Top): the Tektronix visual display unit at the CAD Centre, Cambridge, and (below) computer controlled drawing equipment at the new CAD Centre at St. Helens, recently opened in order to be closer to industry in the North West.



Tribology course – fluid lubrications

A one-day course on 'Fluid Lubricants' sponsored by the National Centre of Tribology, will be held at Risley on 25 November 1975.

Its purpose is to familiarise engineers and designers with the properties of oils and greases and the effects of additives and to give a better understanding of lubricants, thus enabling the best lubricant to be chosen for a particular purpose.

The lecturers, all technical experts in the field, are: G. D. Galvin, Senior Scientist in Lubrication Division, Shell Thornton Research Centre; G. Henderson, Applications Engineer, Dow Corning Ltd.; W. J. J. Crump, Technical Manager, K. S. Paul Products Ltd.; Dr. D. Summers-Smith, Lubrication Adviser, ICI Ltd.

The course fee, which includes lunch and refreshments, is £26, exclusive of VAT. The programme and application forms are available from: National Centre of Tribology, United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Risley, Warrington WA3 6AT tel. Warrington 31244, ext. 2640 or 3522.

COS-B satellite launched

British Aircraft Corporation Electronic and Space Systems made a major contribution to the COS-B scientific satellite which was launched from the Western Test Range, California by a Delta rocket on 9 August.

The satellite, designed to detect and locate gamma rays in space, the most energetic and penetrating form of radiation known, was developed by European industry for the European Space Agency (ESA). BAC had a 25 per cent share of the satellite development programme under contract to Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm.

BAC's contribution comprised development and manufacture of major sub-systems including the attitude measurement, attitude control, and experiment gas flushing subsystems, as well as solar arrays and the mechanical and electrical ground support equipment.

COS-B carries a single large experiment which can be considered as an astronomical observatory which will enable scientists to study extra-terrestrial gamma radiation. Gamma rays come from certain radio-active atoms, from nuclear explosions and from the depths of outer space. They provide a knowledge of the structure of matter, and, some scientists suggest, possibly of the origins of the Universe. Highly energetic gamma radiation from space is detectable even in coal mines after penetrating the earth's rocky crust, but it is found most freely outside the earth's atmosphere in space itself. The gamma radiation which COS-B will detect may be the remnants of exploding stars or quasars, pulsars and other radio and X-ray sources.

COS-B is the 15th satellite launched for which BAC has supplied hardware. Three of these, HEOS-A1, HEOS-A2 and now COS-B were for ESA (previously European Space Research Organisation).

BAC's present space work includes GEOS – Europe's first geostationary scientific satellite, for which BAC is prime contractor of the STAR consortium of companies under contract to ESA, and the production of INTELSAT IVA and COMSTAR 1 communication satellite hardware for Hughes Aircraft Co., USA.

Systems reliability course

The Systems Reliability Service of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority is running, in collaboration with Liverpool University, a course on 'An Introduction to Reliability Assessment, Theory and Practice', to be held at the University, from 15-26 September 1975. This covers techniques applied to both nuclear and non-nuclear industries.

The course is for engineers and technologists of all disciplines concerned with achieving adequate reliability in complex equipment and systems and should be equally interesting for designers, operators and managers, as well as their support staff. It includes the mathematics of probability and its application to testing and maintenance of equipment and prediction of failure rates, system synthesis and modelling, including electrical networks, computer analysis techniques and data bank services, etc. The lecturers include staff from SRS and the Universities of Liverpool, Birmingham, Bradford and Manchester.

Applications could include defence, aerospace, oil, chemical, glass, shipping, atomic energy, computer, fire protection, North Sea gas, electricity production and distribution, and steel.

Nominations at a fee of £200 (£170 for Associate Members of SRS) exclusive of VAT and accommodation, are invited. Applications to attend should be addressed to: Miss M. Sutton, Systems Reliability Service, UK Atomic Energy Authority, Wigshaw Lane, Culcheth, Warrington WA3 4NE tel. Warrington 31244, ext. 318.

NRDC backs Airfix food packaging process

The further development of a unique British food packaging process was accelerated on 30 July when the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) and Airfix Industries Ltd. signed an agreement covering joint finance for a two-year programme designed to realise the full technical and commercial potential of the process in both domestic and foreign markets.

The agreement was signed by Mr. W. Makinson, Managing Director of NRDC, and Mr. Sutch, Managing Director of Airfix Packaging Developments Ltd., at the company's offices at West Molesey, Surrey, where the 'composite container process' was invented and developed. It has already been licensed for production in the United Kingdom, Southern Africa, Australasia, Canada, Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Scandinavia and Spain. Currently, a licence is being negotiated for West Germany and licences are also being sought in the USA.

The process is a major advance on conventional injection-moulding techniques, offering considerable economic and decorative advantages in the production of containers and lids which are particularly suitable for packing food, beverages, and dry goods. Because the packs are pre-printed, in the flat and before forming, the quality of any multi-colour printing is far in advance of that currently found on food packaging. The process also enables a great reduction to be made in the amount of plastic used and, because of the high paper content, the package readily degrades at the end of its useful life.

A further advantage is the lightness of the package – an important virtue in the eyes of the consumer of the food products. The new process shows significant advantages in cost over the many traditional forms of packaging currently used throughout the world, such as thermoformed and injection-moulded packs. spiral-wound drums, cardboard and tin boxes.

Foundations for tomorrow – CIB congress

The research being carried out on buildings and the built environment within the working commissions of the International Building Research Council (CIB), will be the main focus of the CIB Congress to be held in Edinburgh from 14-21 September 1977. In the past CIB Congresses have adopted a variety of themes, for example Innovation in building (1962); Research into practice (1971), but this is the first CIB Congress to concentrate on current research in the CIB working commissions themselves.

Working commissions

The 30 working commissions of CIB coordinate international research into many aspects of building including energy conservation, climatology, environmental requirements (eg acoustics, user needs), fire research, structural requirements and design, and building types and costs. Research being carried out on these and many other construction topics will be reviewed and discussed by research workers and practitioners from all over the world with the aim of assessing the current state of knowledge and encouraging the application of recent results. Experts from other international organisations will also be invited to review research in fields covering steel, concrete and other building materials. The latest developments in fire research, materials and components, and structural engineering will be the subject of special sessions together with a special session on recent advances in the field of documentation. Future work within CIB in the social and economic fields and CIB's continuing efforts to advance building research to assist in solving the problems of the developing countries are also expected to generate considerable interest.

CIB the Conseil pour la Recherche, L'Etude et la Documentation du Bâtiment, has over 200 members including 50 full members, comprising all the major government and some industrial research laboratories concerned with building, and associate members, usually organisations or private bodies concerned with more specialised aspects representing 45 countries throughout the world. Its purpose is to encourage, facilitate and develop international co-operation in building, housing and planning research, studies and documentation. It covers not only the technical but also the economic and social aspects of building and the related environment.

Home country

The triennial Congress is held in the home country of the President of CIB and closes the final year of his three-year term of office. The current President, James Dick, Director of the Building Research Establishment, was elected in 1974.

The Congress will include a programme of technical visits and a ladies programme for accompanying members. Further details of these as well as the technical sessions and key papers will be published at a later date.

BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

Designed in Britain

The role of consulting engineers, architects and surveyors overseas

An article on the overseas activities of British construction contractors during the latest full financial year will, as previously, be contributed by the Department of the Environment and will be published later in the year. In this issue the three main professional organisations have each contributed separate articles on their overseas activities, with a view to stressing the vital role of consultants in earning overseas currency.

1. Consulting engineers

A report by the Association of Consulting Engineers

The continuing success of British consulting engineers practising overseas is described in detail in the Association's latest annual publication *Overseas Work Entrusted to Members during 1974*.

At the beginning of this year the total value of the various works in their members' hands, in countries abroad alone, was over £7,000 million. It is remarkable that the members of this one body are responsible for such a vast total and there is a wealth of detail in the stories behind such a variety of works. A few such details are told here to exemplify the variety and stress the importance of that total.

Vintage water

Throughout the Middle East, developments continue to expand, most evidently in the towns and cities. In Riyadh the capital city of Saudi Arabia the growth of the community calls for a new water supply scheme. The water level of the sandstone acquifier, the main traditional source of supply, has been falling in recent years and it is for that reason that Sir M. MacDonald and Partners have the unusual task of preparing a new water supply scheme for this modern city, by using water much of which is 35,000 years old. Wells have been drilled since 1973 to depths varying between 400 and 800 metres, followed by intensive pump testing. These investigations have shown the presence of fossil water and isotope dating was used to check its age. The water is usable but strangely enough no replenishment can be expected either from rainfall, from surface water or from any other source – but there is enough there for a long time to come.

In the same country, and at the other end of the cycle, is sewerage. John Taylor and Sons are engaged on a complete waterborne system for foul sewerage collection and treatment and a comprehensive storm water disposal scheme for three separate towns in Saudi Arabia. The total value of the schemes is £50 million and they embrace all aspects of the sewerage facility – house connection, pumping, sewage plant maintenance and management, including the training of staff. Too often in the past sewage treatment work and trunk sewers have been provided long before any houses were connected – with invested funds lying idle as a consequence. In this case John Taylor and Sons have provided everything necessary to the handing over of a commissioned and proven running system, in a separate contract for each location.

Communications

Still in Saudi Arabia, another member firm Preece Cardew and Rider have been applying their own engineering disciplines variously on intra Kingdom microwave network Phase 3 speech and television communication, one of the largest single microwave projects ever contemplated. There are two medium-wave broadcasting complexes with 2 MW transmitters and highly directional antennae with communication links between Riyadh and the stations. Both these stations are in remote areas. And in Southern Saudi Arabia the same firm have designed a combined television complex which includes studio and transmission facilities.

In physical communications BMMK and Partners are engaged on the construction of the 500-km rural highway from Riyadh to Zalim. Started in October 1973, the road is scheduled for completion mid-1979 and it will considerably shorten the east-west journey for the annual pilgrimage to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. It crosses terrain varying from massive barchan dunes of aeolian sand to hard desert plains descending to dry wadis in valleys between mountainous rocks. Interesting design and construction problems range from shortage of water for compaction to the need for a raised formation to provide adequate area and for structures to pass high-intensity short-lived storm flows.

Food supplies

In West Africa, Howard Humphreys and Sons have been concerned with the production of cane sugar planned by the Ivory Coast Government, initially to meet the home demand. They have designed and supervised the civil engineering infrastructure. This included the Bandama Dam, capable of impounding 79 million cubic metres, the irrigation system, estate roads, bridges, earthworks for 10 km of railway, a 30-kV electricity distribution system with estate housing for 10,000 people with water supplies, draining and low voltage electricity distribution. The firm have also been engaged for a somewhat similar but much larger comprehensive sugar estate project near Kosti on the White Nile, south of Khartoum. This estate incorporates a 25-km main supply canal and four major pumping stations supplying 42 m^3/sec. for field distribution by gravity.

Reflecting the universal need for more food are the irrigation projects in the hands of Sir M. MacDonald and Partners, engaged variously on schemes in Indonesia, Jordan, Mauritius, Nigeria and Somalia, besides three in Bangladesh, Sudan and Iraq which together will irrigate about 250,000 hectares and cost together over £200 million.

A particularly important consequence of the new sewerage system in Dubai is the re-use of treated sewage and sludge for agricultural development. The sludge is rich in nitrogen and phosphorus and makes excellent soil conditioner: treated sewage effluent moreover is re-used for irrigation purposes rather than going to waste in the extremely dry conditions prevailing in Dubai. The new system, to serve this busy port and the rapidly expanding population is to cost £20 million and is

The Bulebel Industrial Estate near Valetta, Malta. The consulting engineers for the project are Norman and Dawbarn Associates.

being built in phases; it is designed to serve ultimately a population of 200,000 and is in the hands of J. D. and D. M. Watson.

Industrial estates

It is certainly not unusual for consulting engineers to be commissioned for entire developments. In 1968, for instance, Norman and Dawbarn Associates were instructed by the Government of Malta to prepare a masterplan for the development of an industrial estate on 225 acres of land near Valetta. The civil engineering work for the first phase covering 95 acres began early in 1969. This involved the construction of roads, main drainage, water and electrical services, car parks, a bus station and landscaping. A most interesting aspect of this work was that all rainwater collected from roofs was channelled into underground reservoirs for recirculation to the factories and other surface water was collected for irrigation and fire-fighting purposes.

Forty-two factories were provided in the first phase with a central administration building, including shops and banks and other facilities. These factories are of three basic types – with natural top light, without natural top light and suitable for the installation of air conditioning, and small terraced units.

Each of the two main types were provided in four sizes; 25,000 sq. ft., 16,000 sq. ft., 12,350 sq. ft. and 7,500 sq. ft. Space has been allowed in the layout for 100 per cent expansion in each factory unit. Local stone was used for all load-bearing external walls, and the roofs were steel-framed construction covered with aluminium or protected steel sheeting. Office and personnel blocks were arranged in paved and planted precincts between the factories.

Tourism

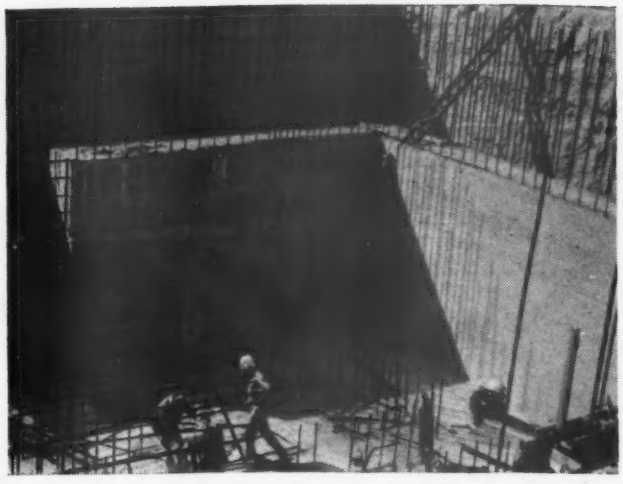
John Burrows and Partners, of Lincoln, are participating in a variety of civil and structural engineering projects associated with national development plans of the Governments of Kenya Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana and which together form a large part of the current overseas practice. Projects in various stages of completion include highways, airports, bridges, structures and town planning.

Of particular interest are two projects in Zambia – an infrastructure development in the Luangwa Valley, Eastern Province, and a proposed new two-lane road in the Western Province from Limulunga to Senanga. The development in Luangwa incorporates an airport to accommodate medium/short-haul jet aircraft with the principal object of serving tourist traffic to and from the very fine and relatively unknown Luangwa Valley Game Park. The airport forms part of a long-term comprehensive infrastructure development involving hotels, roads and bridges undertaken by the Government of the Republic of Zambia with a view to acquiring a larger share of the ever-increasing tourist trade to Africa.

The valley is remote from the capital Lusaka and for five months of the year has restricted access due to heavy rainfall over the region, which is part of the catchment area of the

Well testing near Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, by Sir M. MacDonald and Partners, for water that looks fresh enough but is probably 35,000 years old.

Luangwa River, a tributory of the Zambezi. The whole scheme is designed to extend the use of the facility to the major part of the year. The fine Aeolian Kalahari sands, so prevalent in the Western Province of Zambia, present almost unparalleled problems in the development of low-cost all-weather road systems in the area. The planning of the Limulunga-Senanga Road seeks to effect economies by incorporating pavement layers of sand/cement and sand/bitumen constructed by a train of modified constructional equipment, so optimising haulage problems and costs associated with the use of the more conventional pavement materials which are not locally available.



Construction in progress on the screw pumping station at the sewage treatment works at Al Hassa, Saudi Arabia. Consulting engineers are John Taylor and Sons.

Flyovers, roads, bridges and railways

In the area where transportation systems call for refinements, Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick and Partners are engaged on the design of the Maryland Flyover, at Lagos. It is to carry the Ikovodu Road and through grade separation it will enable traffic heading northwards for the Ibadan expressway to avoid entanglement with the flow on the roads to and from Ikeja Airport. The Hong Kong practice of the same firm have been appointed for the third IBRD highway project in the Phillipines. It is here that the World Bank and the Republic of Phillipines Government have recently completed feasibility studies as a result of which 560 km of national roads were concluded to be economically viable. Detailed engineering of these new roads is now going ahead.

Mott Hay and Anderson are also concerned with communications. They are designing two bridges over the Pahang River in West Malaysia. The first bridge will replace the existing ferry at Jerantut and will have a total length of 407 m. The second, at Kuala Lepar, will carry the proposed Segamat-Kuantan highway over the river on a bridge of 695 m total length. In order to provide adequate clearance for debris moving downstream during the frequent floods which occur in the river, spans of 116 m were adopted for the actual river crossings. Pre-stressed concrete superstructures built on the balanced cantilever principle have been designed so as to achieve the maximum degree of standardisation in all spans on both bridges.

As an indication of their diverse capabilities the same firm, with Hatch Associates Ltd. and Jacob Associates, of San Francisco, were appointed in 1971 to carry out an overall project planning study on the construction and equipping of the Melbourne underground railway loop. Subsequently, the consulting group has been instructed to proceed with the design and supervision of construction of civil engineering works (outside existing railways property), comprising four tunnels of 5.95 m internal diameter, each about 3 km long, three underground stations, each with four platforms and a two-track viaduct 730 m long. With all the main civil engineering contracts placed in 1973 and 1974, the construction is fully under way and scheduled for completion in 1978 at a cost in excess of $100 million (Australian).

Big – in steel

What is believed to be the most valuable commission ever let to an independent engineering consultancy anywhere in the world is the El Hadjar steel project in Algeria, the total cost which is estimated to be approximately £300 million. It is one of several major metallurgical projects secured by W. S. Atkins and Partners. The aims of the project are to increase the liquid steel output of the El Hadjar Iron and Steel Works from the present 400,000 tonnes/year to 2 million tonnes/year, and it is estimated that it will earn the firm some £25 million over the next five years.

Although metallurgical commissions are most prominent in Atkins' overseas activities, the firm are also involved in civil and structural engineering projects. They are, for instance, engaged on the Faculty of Medicine building at the University of Riyadh in Saudi Arabia, the Ko-Ri nuclear power station in South Korea, a cement plant in Iran and a magnetite study in Norway, as well as a rapidly increasing stream of research, development and inspection work throughout the world. In recognition of their achievements in exporting both W. S. Atkins and Partners and Brian Colquhoun and Partners have received the Queen's Award to Industry 1975.

2. Architects

A report by the Royal Institute of British Architects

The Middle East remains the focus of attention for many British architectural practices working overseas and the RIBA quarterly return of commissions for building work reveals another substantial increase in the value of work in the area.

In particular, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States have been the scenes of considerable activity by British firms. In Saudi Arabia, for example, a consortium of UK and Middle East consultants, including the Architects Co-Partnership, of Potters Bar, are designing and preparing production information for a series of eight standard hospital types ranging from 50 to 400 beds, as well as a residential health training institute. A detailed programme for this vast project was established with completion of all standard documents in July 1975. It is understood that 97 hospitals are envisaged within the current five-year plan, making the value of the project £2,000 million. The Health Training Institute will provide residential training facilities for 350 students. In order to maintain principles of standardisation, construction components developed for the hospitals are being utilised in the Training Institute.

Another major health project in Saudi Arabia is being developed by Abbey Hanson Rowe and Partners, of Huddersfield. This scheme is for a complex to house 3,500 handicapped children – blind and partially sighted, deaf mutes, deaf and hard of hearing, as well as mentally sub-normal – together

with the necessary teachers and supporting staff. The multi-million pound project is fully residential for the children from kindergarten right through elementary school to vocational training at the age of 16. The complex includes a sports centre, swimming pool, vocational training facilities and a mosque.

The past year has seen the completion of another major scheme in Saudi Arabia – a conference centre and hotel at Riyadh by Trevor Dannatt and Partners, of London. This commission was the outcome of a limited international competition which called for a building that would serve for national and international meetings and seminars and would in time become a cultural focus for the capital city of Riyadh. The conference centre seats 1,400 and has full technical facilities. There are five seminar rooms and extensive foyer and circulation spaces for refreshment, exhibitions and relaxation. The hotel has 200 double bedrooms, which are entered from galleries and overlook covered courtyards. Associate architects for the committee rooms were Gordon Bowyer and Partners.

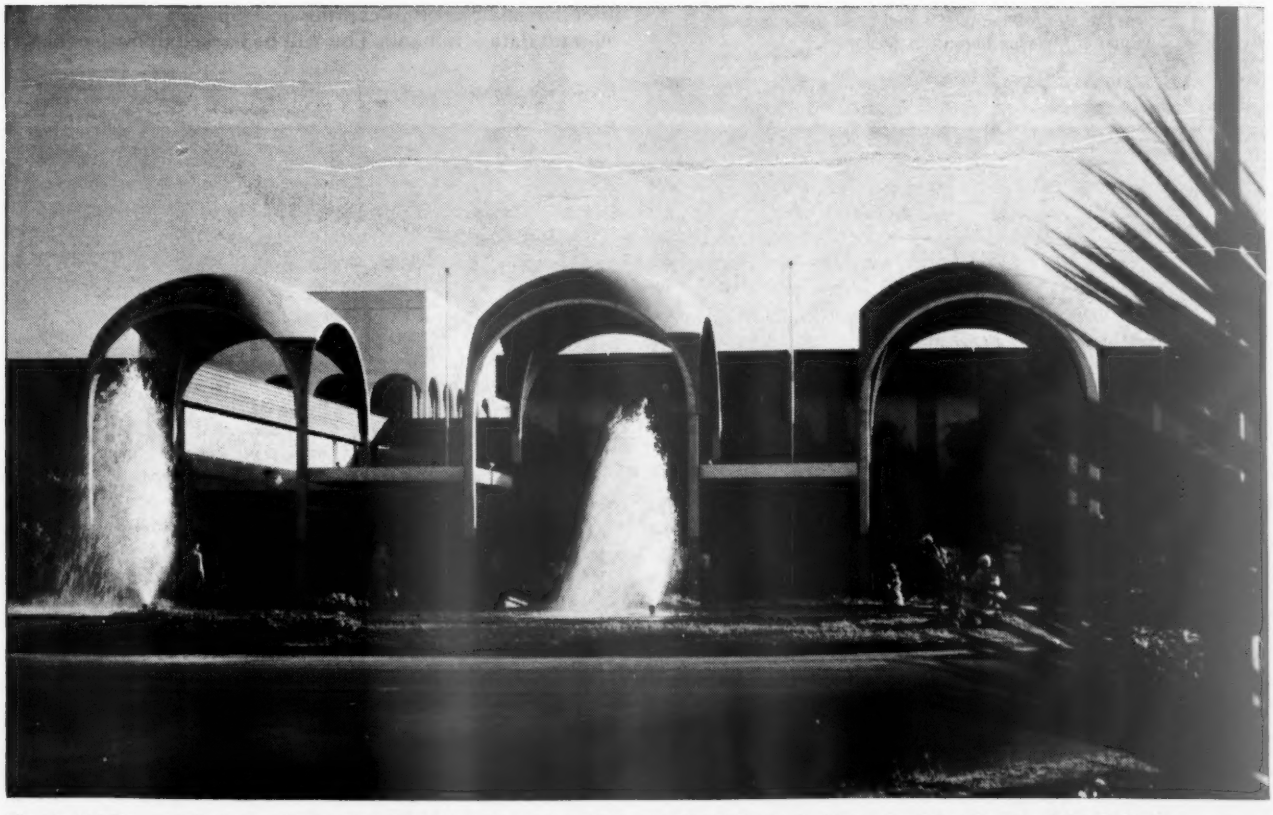
A comparable project to the conference centre at Riyadh is the Dubai International Trade and Exhibition Centre now under construction at a cost of £56 million and due for completion in 1978/79. Designed by London architects John R. Harris, in association with John R. Harris and Partners, Dubai, this centre includes a 33-storey office building, a 350-bedroom hotel and an exhibition hall with a covered car park. The same practice has a number of other important projects in Dubai including the recently completed Rashid Hospital, which is now being extended from 400 to 600 beds, and a further 250-bed hospital and health centre. John Harris projects in other parts of the Middle East include hospitals in Iran, a British Embassy residency in Abu Dhabi, administrative buildings and laboratories for the Abu Dhabi Oil Refinery and a multi-use cantonment in the Oman. The eventual population of this cantonment will be betweeen 12,000 and 15,000 and the project includes administrative buildings, workshops, storage buildings and a hospital with multi-racial residential accommodation.

Wilson Mason and Partners are also working in the Arabian Gulf and are engaged on a major housing development on Das Island for Abu Dhabi Marine Areas. The development comprises bachelor accommodation for approximately 1,250 men, divided into three different categories depending on the person's status within the company, together with the associated back-up services and amenities in the form of clubs, cinemas, swimming pools and recreation facilities. The total value of this project is in the region of £15 million.

An interesting private hospital project in Beirut is in the hands of Challen Floyd Slaski Tod. It is the Lebanon Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders, which caters for 550 in-patients. The hospital authorities wish to change the emphasis of the hospital to one of largely acute short-stay psychiatry and, as most of the existing buildings are sub-standard and obsolete, it was decided to build a new hospital as a basis for future development. This will provide accommodation for 300 in-patients and 180 day patients, together with occupational therapy departments including craft, industrial, clerical and culinary departments, group therapy rooms and consulting rooms.

The London firm of TRIAD demonstrates its commitment to overseas work by having offices in Doha, Muscat and Nairobi. Jobs being handled in Doha include a national theatre complex which also houses the Ministry of Information and an Arts Centre; a hostel for 300 boys including dormitory accommodation, a mosque, library and administrative offices; and a senior staff club for Government officials including squash courts, swimming pool and bowling alley.

Other jobs in the pipeline in Doha include two major military projects – the first, a military sports complex including an Olympic-size swimming pool, a covered sports hall, squash courts, tennis courts and football pitches, as well as



The Rashid Hospital, Dubai, a 400-bed hospital now being extended to provide 600 beds. Architects for the project are John R. Harris.

conference facilities. The second project is a GHQ building for the army, including suites for the Ruler and Commander-in-Chief and offices for the Chiefs of Staff, conference rooms, dining rooms and operation rooms.

Hotels have always formed an important part of the work of Raglan Squire and Partners and they are currently working on the Hilton and Ramada hotels in Bahrain and the Hilton Jakarta. This current work means that Raglan Squire will have completed five Hiltons in various parts of the world.

Clearing land for the Hutan Percha (Federal Land Development Authority) Scheme in Malacca Peninsula, Malaysia.

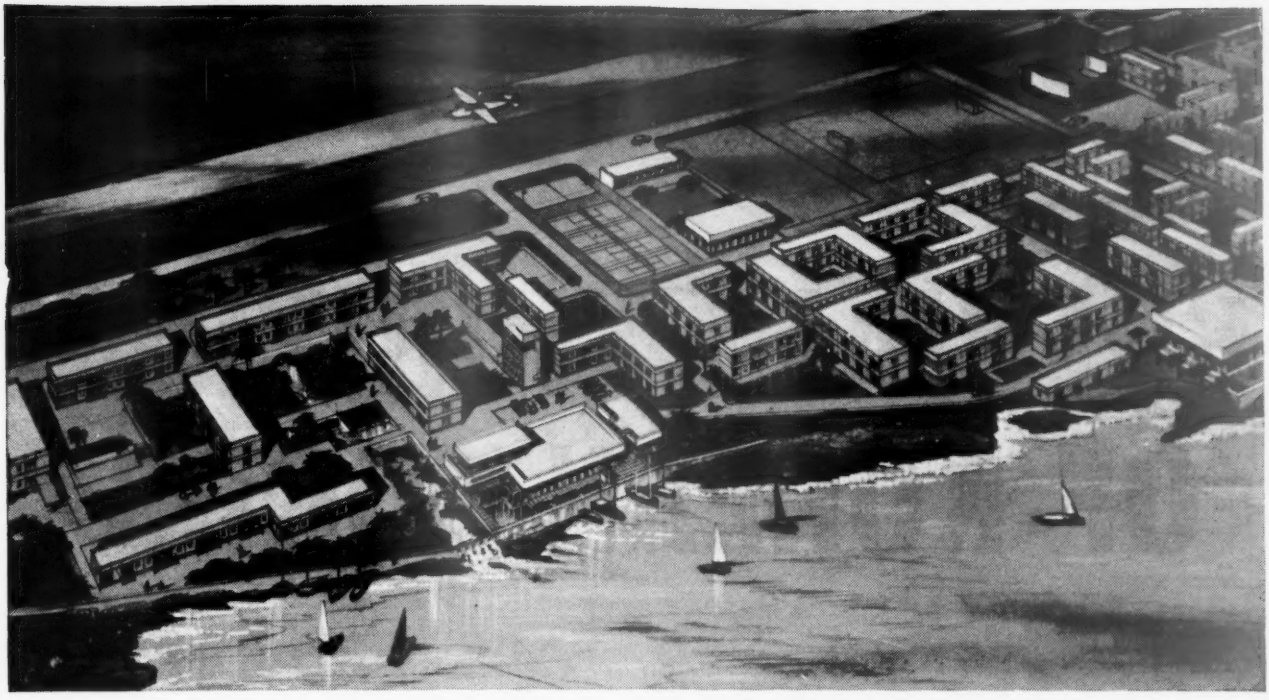
Another interesting project by the same practice is the El Panama Hotel, with an associated office, shopping, and air terminal complex, in Panama. The scheme involves refurbishing the existing hotel and the addition of a further 350 bedrooms with a banqueting suite for 1,000 people. It is a low-rise, fully landscaped scheme which will incorporate a casino, squash courts, sauna and a two-level shopping area, as well as parking for 400 cars. A second phase will include two tower blocks which will incorporate the air terminal.

Norman and Dawbarn are currently occupied on three major university schemes in Dar Es Salaam, Malawi and Malta. The Royal University of Malta began life as a Jesuit College in 1592 and is the oldest university in the Commonwealth outside the UK. Originally it stood in the older part of Valetta but the site became too cramped and a new hilltop site was found. Norman and Dawbarn prepared the master plan and building work, which still continues, started in 1963. So far the Faculties of Arts and Science (including preclinical medical training), the library, administrative offices, senior and junior common rooms and a multi-purpose assembly and conference hall to seat 1,000 have been completed. The site was originally farmed by smallholders working small irregular terraced fields and as far as possible these terraces have been preserved and farming continues around the new buildings.

Another interesting development during the past year has been the renewed involvement by British architects in Egypt. In particular, Clifford Culpin and Partners, with an international consortium, were selected and appointed to carry out a study of Ismailia in the Suez Canal zone.

The study area of some 50,000 sq km is to include recommendations on land reclamation, industrial development, housing needs, tourism and recreation, as well as the necessary infrastructure, taking into consideration existing national plans for roads, tunnels under the canal, improved rail facilities, communications and the Ismailia irrigation canal to the Sinai. To ensure that these recommendations are based on sound economic and practical evaluation of all factors an intensive analysis of all existing development plans and other relevant data is in hand. This will be backed up with extensive

British chartered surveyors were involved in the construction of these low-cost flats in Penang, Malaysia.



The housing development designed by Wilson Mason and Partners, providing bachelor accommodation for 1,250, on Das Island, Arabian Gulf.

field work in both town and country areas including soil analysis and geophysical surveys.

A master plan for Ismailia City will be prepared bearing in mind the anticipated expansion of the area, with emphasis on conservation, and the study will also examine the potential of the beaches of the Great Bitter Lake and El Timsah Lake to provide recreational areas and tourist centres for both Egyptians and foreign tourists.

3. Surveyors

A report by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

The chartered surveyors profession, like many others, has been considerably influenced in the past year by the growing role of the Middle East in overseas consultancy work. Chartered quantity surveyors in particular have undertaken an increasing amount of cost analysis and contract work in projects in that area. Their interest was demonstrated at a very popular and oversubscribed conference organised at the RICS on 'Quantity Surveying in the Middle East'. On a smaller scale, land surveyors have kept up the growing momentum of their pipeline and other survey work, and there have been modest but increasing signs of interest in the work of the valuation surveyor in certain developments in the area.

Chartered quantity surveyors have always been active in the Persian Gulf and neighbouring regions and the past year has been no exception. A firm carried out work on the prestigious new trade centre in Dubai and another has been involved (in association with Spanish architects) on the new Kuwait University and Medical Project. Other examples of projects on which the profession has been working are a large power station and a hotel in Bahrain, and hospitals in Bahrain, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. Quantity surveyors have also been involved in petrochemicals work both offshore (as in Iraq) and onshore (as in the Arabian Gulf). Nor is the future being neglected. For instance, one firm has submitted proposals for work on over 400 km of roads, and a similar length of railway in Iran, a miliary installation in Oman, and hospitals and an office block in Saudi Arabia.

Continental Europe was still a highly favoured area for the profession despite the depressed economic situation. The RICS Continental Group (EEC), set up the previous year, has continued to prosper and grow, and reached a total of 222 members in February 1975, 74 of whom were chartered quantity surveyors. Office blocks, hotels and other buildings continued to arise in Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Frankfurt through the instrumentality of the chartered surveyor's professional expertise. Chartered quantity surveyors worked on the EEC's new building for the European Investment Bank in Luxembourg. It is a symptom of the profession's interest in Europe that the RICS Building Cost Information Service published the Standard Form of Cost Analysis in German, as an example of how a cost analysis can be carried out.

Although in many ways North America is unused to quantity surveying techniques, further scope has been provided here for the profession's activities. For example, in Canada one firm has taken over the project management of the Olympic Village in association with Canadian and French architects. In the USA, another firm has worked on a naval hospital in Washington, civilian hospitals in Georgia and Omaha and rapid transit systems in Washington and Atlanta.

Nor has the rest of the world been neglected. The profession is busy in a number of African countries. For instance in Nigeria one firm has produced pre-contract documents for television studios, while another has carried out work on a university in Nsuku. Even Libya, despite its unfamiliarity with British techniques has begun to show an interest in the profession. In the Far East the picture is similar. One firm, for example, has completed pre-contract documents for the Fiji Government for work on a hospital; many others have been busy in Singapore and Malaysia. Nor is the interest confined to countries having traditional ties with the UK. The great national resources of Indonesia inevitably attract the enterprise of surveying firms, such as the one which has been working on the construction of a hotel in Djakarta.

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H.M. Customs & Excise
Statistical Office

The attention of those interested in the external trade statistics of the United Kingdom is invited to the questionnaire enclosed with this edition.

BOTB News

Eric Deakins to visit Wellington World Trade Fair

Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Trade, will attend the World Trade Fair in Wellington during the British Day on 25 August. He will visit the stands of 42 companies exhibiting in the British Pavilion, organised by the British Overseas Trade Board.

British firms will show, for the first time in New Zealand, a swing centre lathe, instrument cases, equipment for the surface preparation and treatment of concrete, an automatic glass coffee-making machine, and hydraulic motors. Other products on display will include a new range of nodular phenolic moulding compounds, engineering cutting tools, optical and scientific instruments, cranes, china, cars and trucks. In addition, a publishing firm will display general paperback and educational books and there will be a traditional English pub.

The World Trade Fair takes place from 20 August to 5 September. It is a biennial show held alternately in Auckland and Wellington and it provides an excellent opportunity for British companies to introduce their products to New Zealand buyers.

UK packaging and food processing equipment in South African fair

From J. Roberts, Vice-Consul (Commercial), Johannesburg: The International South African Packaging and Food Processing Exhibition was held at Milner Park, Johannesburg, from 28 July to 1 August.

More than 7,000 visitors attended the exhibition and over 100 companies participated, including manufacturers from Italy. There was a large British contingent consisting of 19 companies sponsored by the British Institute of Packaging, exhibiting under joint venture terms with the British Overseas Trade Board. The British section included an inquiry and information stand manned by the Institute's Chief Executive, Mr. M. W. Paynter, FCIS.

Most of the British companies were already represented in the Republic and the object of their participation was to increase sales. The wide range of products featured on the British stands included aerosol filling machines, metal detector systems, semi and fully-automatic volumetric filling machines, sealing machines, automatic weighers and check weighers, self priming pumps, tablet packaging machines, mixing, emulsifying and milling equipment, laser forme cutter and self adhesive labelling machines.

This shop window for the latest in British packaging and food processing equipment resulted in orders worth over £25,000. The British companies estimated that potential business for the next two years in the Republic would be worth over £1 million.

The next International Packaging and Food Processing Exhibition in South Africa will be held in mid-1977.

Inward mission from UAE

The British Overseas Trade Board and the Building Centre are organising an inward mission to the UK from the United Arab Emirates from 3-7 November this year.

The visitors, specially selected by the British embassies in Abu Dhabi and Dubai, will consist of six major importers and contractors, three from each of these Emirates.

For further details contact W. Bridge, Head of the International Section, The Building Centre, 26 Shore Street, London WC1E7BT, tel. 01-636 1197.

Full programme for Birmingham

A full programme of activities is planned by the overseas trade department of Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce over the next few months.

Briefing meetings for two important trade missions due to take place in September and October were held at the Chamber recently. Both missions which are sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board, one to Canada from 14-24 September and the other to the Republic of Korea from 10-18 October, are fully subscribed.

The 18 members of the Canada mission will spend a week in Toronto and a week in Vancouver, whilst the 20 participants visiting South Korea will spend a week in Seoul.

A further trade mission will visit Malaysia from 20-27 September and, at the conclusion of the mission, all the members will travel on to other centres in South East Asia – Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines.

One of the British joint venture stands at the International South African Packaging and Food Processing Exhibition, Johannesburg.

European Community

Restrictions to continue on UK capital movements to EEC

The EEC Commission has authorised the United Kingdom to maintain restrictions on capital movements to other Community countries. The Commission's decision enables the UK to retain existing exchange control restrictions. These restrictions were tightened by the Chancellor in his March budget last year.

Timetable

A timetable for the liberalisation of capital movements between the UK and the rest of the EEC is set out in Article 124 of the Treaty of Accession, signed when the UK, Denmark and Ireland joined the Community, and which entered into force on 1 January 1973.

Complete liberalisation

The Treaty requires Britain to complete the liberalisation of direct investments in other Member States by 1 January this year. Restrictions on intra-Community transfers of personal capital, including gifts, endowments, dowries, succession duties and real estate investments, were due to be relaxed on 1 July.

The maintenance of these restrictions is authorised under the balance of payments safeguard provisions of Article 108 of the Treaty of Rome.

Dealings in progress at Barclays Bank International's new foreign exchange centre in London, which has probably the largest foreign exchange dealing room in Europe. With its 32 positions it is linked by sophisticated telephone and teleprinter systems with the City and overseas centres.

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EEC – your questions answered

This week we are publishing a selection of questions put to the Department of Industry's EEC Information Unit during the past month.

The Unit helps businessmen by answering general questions about EEC membership. Its prime responsibility is with those matters which are the concern of the Departments of Industry, Trade, Prices and Consumer Protection, but it is usually possible to direct an inquirer to sources of specialist advice in other Government Departments.

Contact the Unit by ringing 01-215 4301 (six lines) or by writing to the EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Help for new exporters

Q. I want my firm to take advantage of the EEC market now that there is no longer any doubt about British membership. As a newcomer to exporting, where can I get the information I need about EEC customs, regulations, etc?

A. The Department of Trade's Export Services and Promotions Division has a special section – Overseas Tariffs and Regulations (OTAR) – where exporters can get details of the tariff and most other requirements of countries throughout the world likely to affect British exports.

OTAR can give you information about tariff and non-tariff barriers, VAT, national taxes and levies in all the Member Countries of the EEC as well as details of EEC legislation and requirements concerning transit documentation, certification of origin, invoicing, labelling, technical standards, etc.

Information can be obtained from:

Overseas Tariffs and Regulations,
Department of Trade
Export House,
50 Ludgate Hill,
London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757, exts. 408, 439, 482 (EEC general inquiries).

Economic Commission for Europe

Q. Are EEC and ECE synonymous terms used to describe the European Community?

A. No. The initials EEC refer to the European Economic Community but ECE stands for the Economic Commission for Europe which was established in 1947 as one of the four regional economic commissions of the United Nations.

The main fields of activity of the ECE include continuing reviews of the European economic situation and long term economic planning, the development of trade, science and technology, environmental questions and others, such as agricultural matters, transport, timber, chemicals, etc.

Member countries of the ECE are the USA, Canada and those European countries which are UN members, ie Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukranian SSR, United Kingdom, USSR and Yugoslavia.

The Commission meets in plenary session annually and there are regular meetings of its 15 subsidiary bodies dealing with specific sectors of the economy, such as trade, transport, environment, science and technology, etc. Most of the projects are of a fact finding nature resulting in the publication of advisory documents for the benefit of member countries.

The Economic Commission for Europe is located at:

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland (Tel. (01041 22) 34:60:11).

European Parliament

Q. Can you give me details of the full British delegation to the European Parliament, or Assembly, and the committees on which UK delegates serve?

A. The details are given below:

Labour

Lord Ardwick	Economic and Monetary Questions; Cultural Affairs and Youth
Guy Barnett (Greenwich)	External Economic Relations; Associations
Betty Boothroyd (West Bromwich West)	Development and Co-operation
Lord Bruce of Donington	Budgets
Lord Castle	Political Affairs; External Economic Relations
Tam Dalyell (West Lothian)	Budgets; Energy Research and Technology
Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (Kettering)	Legal Affairs; Development and Co-operation
Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe)	Agriculture
Tom Ellis (Wrexham)	Regional Policy and Transport; Energy Research and Technology
John Evans (Newton)	Regional Policy and Transport; Health and Environment
Lady Fisher of Rednal	Health and Environment; Cultural Affairs and Youth
Lord Gordon Walker	Economic and Monetary Questions
Willie Hamilton (Fife Central)	Regional Policy and Transport; Energy Research and Technology
Mark Hughes (Durham)	Agriculture; Associations
Richard Mitchell (Southampton Itchen)	Political Affairs; Cultural Affairs and Youth
John Prescott (Kingston-upon-Hull East)	Economic and Monetary Questions; Social Affairs and Employment
Michael Stewart (Fulham)	Political Affairs; Social Affairs and Employment
Lord Walston	Agriculture; Development and Co-operation

Conservative

Lord Bessborough	Budgets; Energy Research and Technology
Lord Bethell	Health and Environment; Associations
John Corrie (*Ayrshire North and Bute*)	Regional Policy and Transport; Cultural Affairs and Youth; Associations
Hugh Dykes (*Harrow East*)	Social Affairs and Employment; External Economic Relations
Ralph Howell (*Norfolk North*)	Social Affairs and Employment; Agriculture
Elaine Kellett-Bowman (*Lancaster*)	Regional Policy and Transport; Cultural Affairs and Youth
Peter Kirk (*Saffron Walden*)	Political Affairs; Budgets
John Osborn (*Sheffield, Hallam*)	Regional Policy and Transport; Energy Research and Technology
Lord Reay	Political Affairs; Development and Co-operation
Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (*Kensington*)	Legal Affairs; Economic and Monetary Questions
Lord St. Oswald	Agriculture; Development and Co-operation
James Scott-Hopkins (*Derbyshire West*)	Political Affairs; Agriculture; External Economic Relations
Michael Shaw (*Scarborough*)	Legal Affairs; Budgets
Jim Spicer (*Dorset West*)	Health and Environment; External Economic Relations
Sir Derek Walker-Smith (*Hertfordshire East*)	Legal Affairs; Procedure, Rules Petitions
Tom Normanton (*Cheadle*)	Economic and Monetary Questions; Energy Research and Technology

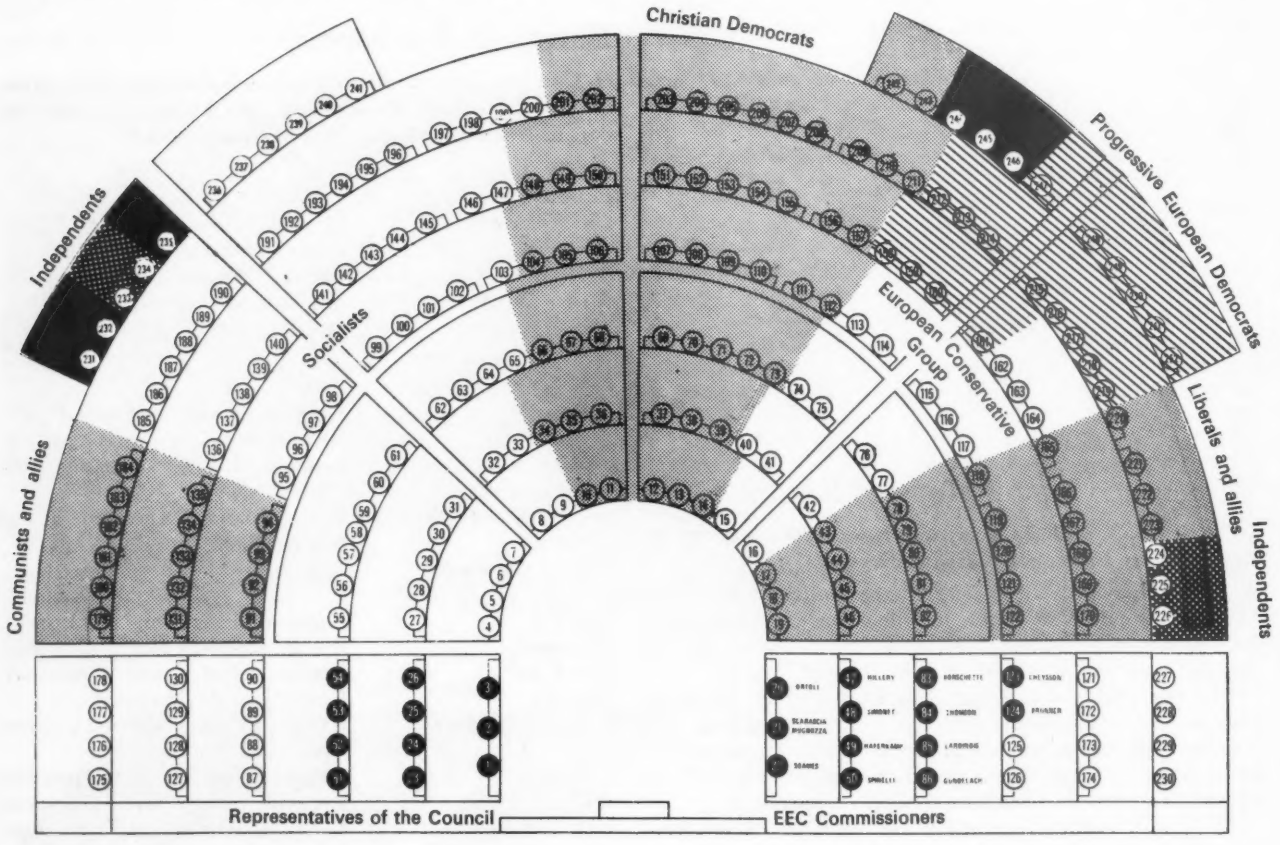
Liberal

Lord Gladwyn	Political Affairs

Scottish National Party

Winifred Ewing (*Moray and Nairn*)	Not yet appointed to a Committee

European Assembly: the seven political groups and where they sit



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New EC Legislation

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

The legislation listed below has been published in the Official Journal of the European Communities as indicated against each item. The Official Journal is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 4174/482/408. Other information may be obtained from the reference points given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY. The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities:*

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 1990/75 authorising the United Kingdom partially to suspend as regards certain products of the cereals and rice sector the component for the protection of the processing industry. (*Official Journal* L202, 1 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1991/75 on the adjustment of the export refunds on malt provided for in Article 16 (4) of Regulation 120/67/EEC. (*Official Journal* L202, 1 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1992/75 fixing for the 1975/76 marketing year in respect of trade within the Community the components designed to protect the rice and cereals processing industries. (*Official Journal* L202, 1 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1994/75 fixing the denaturing premium for common wheat for the 1975/76 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L202, 1 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 2005/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 1223/74 as regards the period of validity of export licences for certain categories of cereals. (*Official Journal* L202, 1 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 2006/75 fixing for the 1975/76 marketing year, the accession compensatory amounts for certain categories of cereals, for rice and for processed products derived from cereals or rice. (*Official Journal* L203, 1 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 2007/75 laying down detailed rules for the application of an export levy on starches. (*Official Journal* L203, 1 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 2026/75 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) 1955/75 as regards production refunds on starches. (*Official Journal* L206, 5 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 2034/75 repealing Regulation 587/67/EEC on the fixing of the export refunds on cereals and flour. (*Official Journal* L207, 6 August 1975)

Processed fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 1993/75 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of compensatory amounts for tomato concentrates. (*Official Journal* L202, 1 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 2023/75 laying down the protective measures applicable to the import of tomato concentrates. (*Official Journal* L205, 4 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 2055/75 fixing the coefficients to be applied to the minimum price and special minimum price for tomato concentrates. (*Official Journal* L209, 7 August 1975)

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 2010/75 amending, with regard to Ireland and the United Kingdom, Annex I to Regulation (EEC) 1896/73 on detailed rules for the application of intervention measures on the market in beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L204, 2 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 2011/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 536/75 as regards the buying-in prices for beef in Ireland and the United Kingdom. (*Official Journal* L204, 2 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 2014/75 amending Annex II to Regulation (EEC) 162/74 defining the conditions for the admission of certain kinds of frozen beef and veal to subheading 02.01 A II a) 2 dd) 22 bbb) of the Common Customs Tariff. (*Official Journal* L204, 2 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 2015/75 deferring the qualifying date in respect of beef placed on sale by the intervention agencies under Regulations (EEC) 2073/74 and (EEC) 2320/74. (*Official Journal* L204, 2 August 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 2033/75 amending the definition as laid down in Regulation (EEC) 1090/75 (EXIM) of products falling within CCT subheading 16.02 B III b) 1. (*Official Journal* L207, 6 August 1975)

Dehydrated fodder. Regulation (EEC) 2029/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 1192/74 on aid for dehydrated fodder. (*Official Journal* L207, 6 August 1975)

EEC/ISRAEL AGREEMENT Corrigendum. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L206, 5 August 1975, contains the following correction to Regulation (EEC) 1626/75 establishing Community supervision of imports of certain products originating in Israel. (*Official Journal* L165, 28 June 1975:

Page 4, Article 2, second subparagraph, second line:
The word 'tenth' should be replaced by 'fifteenth'.

Page 4, Article 2, second subparagraph, sixth line:
The word 'consumption' should be replaced by the expression '*home use*'.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L167, 30 June 1975, contains the text of Directive 75/368/EEC on measures to facilitate the effective exercise of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of various activities (ex ISIC Division 01 to 85) and, in particular, transitional measures in respect of those activities.
Further information. Department of Trade, Europe Industry and Technology Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 3741.

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER STATES Textiles. The 8 August 1975 issue of *Trade and Industry* (page 346) contained a notice about revised arrangements for imports of textiles from Taiwan. The texts of the following Regulations have now been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities:*

Regulation (EEC) 1783/75 on rules for imports of certain textile products originating in Taiwan. (*Official Journal* L182, 12 July 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 1849/75 allocating quantitative quotas in respect of imports into the Community of certain textile products originating in Taiwan. (*Official Journal* L189, 21 July 1975)
Further information. Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH, tel. 01-603 4644, ext. 271.

Generalised Tariff Preference Scheme (GSP): restoration of normal duties

An error appeared in a notice published in the 15 August issue of *Trade and Industry* concerning the GSP scheme.

Under II CEILINGS please delete:

AIII Light oil – for other purposes

As stated in a notice published in the 13 June 1975 issue of *Trade and Industry*, duties were restored on these goods imported from Romania on 19 May 1975, but on 19 August 1975 duties had not been restored on imports of 27.10 AIII from all sources.

Inquiries about current availability of preferences may be made to HM Customs, Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel 01-626 1515 ext. 2570.

Trade Information

Annual review of temporary exemptions from import duty on EEC goods and associated reductions of duty on non-EEC goods

The Department of Trade announce that they are reviewing all temporary exemptions from United Kingdom import duties on goods from other Member States of the EEC and associated reductions of duty on non-EEC goods that are due to expire at the end of 1975.

These exemptions were granted by the Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) Orders specified below:

Order	Statutory instrument
No. 22	1974 No. 2121
No. 24	1974 No. 2164
No. 2	1975 No. 86
No. 4	1975 No. 463
No. 5	1975 No. 502
No. 9	1975 No. 973
No. 12	1975 No. 1320

A list of goods already exempted from duty appears in HM Customs and Excise Tariff, Part 12 C(i), pages 1353 to 1377E. Copies of the relevant Statutory Instruments and the Tariff can be obtained from HM Stationery Office or through any bookseller.

Further exemptions/reductions are expected to be made in subsequent Orders in 1975.

On 1 January, 1976 the United Kingdom Tariff reaches for most goods (ie with the exception of horticultural products and goods covered by a common organisation of the market in beef and veal) the penultimate stage in its transition towards the Common Customs Tariff of the Community; this stage will remain in being for a period of 18 months ending 30 June 1977. Thereafter duties on most goods coming from the other Member States of the EEC will have been abolished while imports from non-Community sources (with the exception of those covered in EEC bilateral agreements) will have become dutiable at the full Common Customs Tariff rate.

In the circumstances the Department has decided that this year's annual review should be the last and therefore proposes to recommend:

i continued exemption from duty on EEC goods for a further *18 months* to *30 June 1977*, or for such shorter period as may be justified; and

ii a rate of United Kingdom duty in respect of goods imported from non-Community and non-preferential sources at the effective Common Customs Tariff rate where that is lower than the 1 January 1976 United Kingdom substantive full rate of duty.

The Department will, however, be prepared to consider restoration of duties on 1 January 1976, or at some date up to and including 1 January 1977, if:

a requests for re-imposition of duty are received from United Kingdom manufacturers who are or expect to be shortly in a position to meet a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand; or

b the applicants for the exemption/reduction notify the Department that they no longer wish the duty to be exempted or reduced.

Any producer wishing to propose the restoration of a duty should provide the following information:

c the date when production is expected to become available;
d estimated United Kingdom annual production; and
e estimated total United Kingdom annual demand.

Requests under either (a) or (b) above should be made to the Department of Trade, General Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-215 5515 (chemicals) and 01-215 3576 (non-chemicals)), not later than 19 September 1975.

Any proposals for restoration of duties will be published in *Trade and Industry* so that users of the goods concerned may have an opportunity to put their views to the Department of Trade.

Import Duties: Temporary Reductions and Exemptions

The Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 12) Order 1975 which provides for exemption from or reduction in import duty in the case of goods of a description listed in Schedule 1 from 2 September up to and including 31 December 1975 or such earlier dates as are specified. In addition, exemption from the intra-Community rate of duty is conferred on certain fats and oils of Tariff Heading 15.12 BIII a) (Schedule 2).

The Order also implements in the United Kingdom Tariff suspension of the Common Customs Tariff in respect of certain sardines (03.01 BI d)) and calcined bauxite (38.19 TVII) from 1 September up to and including 31 December 1975 (Schedule 3). It further amends (from 8 August 1975) the Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 21) Order 1974 by substituting under Tariff Heading 90.28 A 'Electronic instruments and apparatus (including ground proximity warning systems)' for what appeared earlier.

The Order is published as Statutory Instrument 1975 No. 1320.

Application for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering introducing a revised definition for Braids wholly of dyed poly(glycollic acid) yarn (58.07), as follows:

Braid wholly of poly(glycollic acid) yarn

to run to and including 31 December 1975. Any representations, addressed to General Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, should be received by 5 September 1975.

Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH.

No. 1503: Import of certain textiles from the Republic of Korea

Under procedures set out in the Multifibre Arrangements on Textiles the Community have imposed import restrictions on certain textiles originating in the Republic of Korea. These are emergency measures pending the outcome of bilateral negotiations on textiles between the Community and the Republic of Korea. The goods to be restricted on import into the United Kingdom are set out in Annex 1 to this Notice. On and after 22 August 1975 these goods will be subject to individual import licensing and quota arrangements.

Traders wishing to receive allocations from the quotas should submit applications on Form ILB/A not later than 8 September 1975 to Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Separate applications should be made in respect of each of the four items in Annex 1, and must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant showing for that particular item the quantity imported by him during the 12 months ended 31 December 1974 and separately for the period 1 January to 30 June 1975. The quantities should be expressed in terms of m^2 in the case of fabrics and number of articles in the case of garments. Applications for licences will be considered for goods arriving on and after 22 August and shown to have been shipped to the UK before that date. Such applications must be accompanied by a copy of the Bill of Lading or Air Waybill, but not necessarily by a statement of past trade; licences issued under this arrangement will be taken into account in issuing licences under the quota.

Imports of fabrics covered by tariff heading 51.04 are already subject to surveillance licensing; surveillance licences issued in respect of such fabrics, excluding tyre cord fabrics, from the Republic of Korea have been revoked with effect from 22 August 1975. Polyester/cotton fabrics covered by tariff heading 51.04 and woven shirts of cotton and polyester/cotton covered by tariff heading 61.03 are already subject to quota arrangements when originatingin the Republic of Korea; these arrangements will continue as will the existing licensing arrangements for imports from the Republic of Korea of other textiles already subject to restraint. The new measures referred to in this Notice relate only to the goods listed in Annex 1.

As stated above these are emergency measures and a further Notice will be issued giving full details of the arrangements relating to imports of textiles from the Republic of Korea after the bilateral negotiations between that country and the Community are completed.

Inquiries should be made to Import Licensing Branch (tel. 01-603 4644, ext. 271).

Annex 1

Tariff heading	Description of goods
*ex 51.04	Woven fabrics other than tyre cord fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading no. 51.01 or 51.02
ex 60.04	Shirts, T-shirts, undervests and singlets, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised
ex 60.05	Jerseys, pullovers, slipovers, twin sets, cardigans, bed jackets and jumpers, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised
*ex 61.03	Men's and boys' shirts

* Woven fabrics within heading 51.04 containing cotton and polyester fibres the polyester content being 50 per cent or more by weight of the textile fibres other than cotton, and shirts within heading 61.03 containing more than 50 per cent by weight of woven cotton, or woven fabric of a mixture of cotton and polyester fibres, whether or not containing other textile fibres, of which the cotton content does not exceed 50 per cent by weight of the garment and the polyester content is 50 per cent or more by weight of the total textile fibre content of the garment excluding cotton, are already subject to quota restraints and are not affected by the emergency measures.

Investment protection agreements with Singapore and Egypt

An Investment Protection Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Singapore for the reciprocal protection and promotion of investments was signed in Singapore on 22 July 1975 by Peter Tripp, the British High Commissioner in Singapore, and Ngiam Tong Dow, Permanent Secretary, Development Division of the Singapore Ministry of Finance. The agreement came into force on signature.

The main objective of the Agreement is to create favourable conditions for greater economic co-operation between the two countries and in particular for investments by nationals and companies of one state in the territory of the other.

The Agreement provides for fair and equal treatment and full protection and security to investments made by nationals or companies of both parties in the territory of the other party. In the event of expropriation, it provides for prompt, adequate and effective compensation.

The provisions of the Agreement will apply to approved investments made before or after its coming into force. It will remain in force for a minimum period of 10 years and will continue to be in force until the expiry of 12 months from the date on which either contracting party may give written notice of termination. In the event of termination, the provisions of the Agreement will remain effective for 10 years in respect of investments made while the Agreement is in force.

This is the second Investment Protection Agreement negotiated by Britain which has come into force. A similar Agreement with Egypt entered into force on 11 June 1975 upon its signature by the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and the Egyptian Foreign Minister during the latter's visit to Britain.

Italy – manfacturing tax on matches

Ministerial Decree of 27 June 1975 published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* No. 178 of 7 July 1975 sets out changes in the manufacturing tax rates and in the categories of matches.

Two new categories have been introduced and some of the previous categories have now been deleted. Rates for the manufacturing tax on matches have been established for the period 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1977.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 466/467/288.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Irish Republic

Customs procedure. The Revenue Commissioners of the Irish Republic have issued Notice 1362 giving details of a new special clearance procedure for certain classes of imported goods. The procedure is aimed at providing quicker clearance of goods and reducing as far as possible the waiting time of vehicles carrying goods and is to be operated in conjunction with the scheme for deferred payment of customs duty (duty credit) outlined in Revenue Commissioners Notice 1183. Importers or agents who wish to avail of the procedure must become participants in the deferred payment scheme. Details of the scheme can be obtained from OTAR ext. 466/467/288. Copies of the Notices can be obtained from the Office of the Revenue Commissioners, Dublin Castle, Dublin 2.

Denmark

Pharmaceuticals. A new Pharmaceuticals Act was passed by the Danish Parliament on June 20 which defines pharmaceutical products and provides that no pharmaceutical may be produced, imported, exported, stocked, distributed, dispensed, sold or packaged without permission of the Public Health Authority. Permission will only be granted to persons or firms having a representative resident in Denmark.

The Act also lays down rules with regard to production, quality control, packaging etc., of pharmaceuticals, and lists certain restrictions to advertising pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceutical products used for the prevention and treatment of diseases.

The address of the Danish Health Authority is Sundhedsstyrelsen, Slotsholmsgad 10, Copenhagen K. Copies of the Act in Bill form may be seen (or relevant aspects copied) in OTAR ext. 7174/408/482.

Finland

Revised rates of import deposit. Further amendments to the rates of import deposit have been issued by the Finnish authorities. Certain goods in the following Brussels nomenclature chapters are affected:

Chapters 7, 25, 44, 49, 51, 70, 73, 74, 79, 84, 85.

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Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

The new rates will be levied on goods which clear Customs on or after 1 June 1975.

It has been decided that motor vehicles imported for the use of representatives of foreign powers will not be subject to the deposit. In addition, vehicles imported by immigrants, for a purpose other than trade or commerce, will also be exempt from the deposit, provided that an exemption from or reduction in import duties or taxes collected by the Board of Customs has been granted.

Details of the revised rates are available from OTAR ext. 458/461. British exporters should state the nature of their goods and the Brussels nomenclature number.

Belgium

Foodstuffs Regulations. The *Moniteur Belge* no. 138, 18 July 1975, published a decree dated 28 May, 1975 which implements EEC Directive 74/409/EEC of 22 July 1974 concerning honey. The decree enters into force on 23 July 1976.

The *Moniteur Belge* no. 139, 19 July 1975, published a decree dated 28 May 1975 which implements EEC Directive 73/241/EEC of 24 July 1973 concerning cocoa and chocolate products. The decree enters into force on 1 January 1976 but a transitional period of one year is to be allowed for products conforming to current legislation.

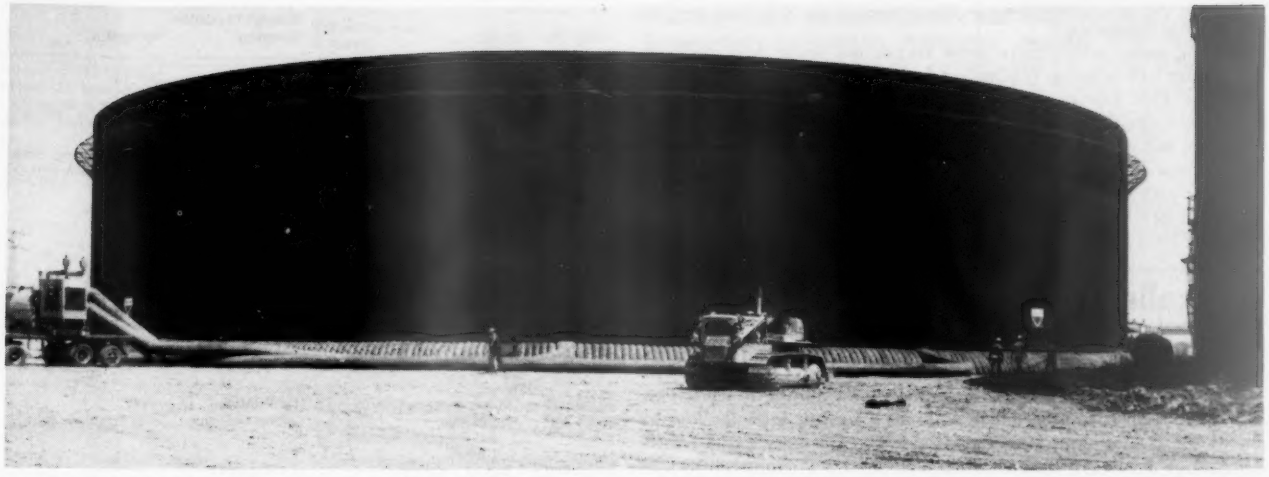
The *Moniteur Belge* no. 139, 19 July 1975, published a decree dated 18 June 1975 concerning tea, tea extracts, tea substitutes and maté. The decree entered into force on 29 July 1975.

Copies of the decrees (in French) are available from OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Animal feedingstuffs, The *Moniteur Belge* no. 143, 26 July 1975, published a decree dated 6 June 1975 amending the decree of 13 July 1972 concerning substances used for animal feedingstuffs. The decree entered into force on 26 July 1975. An English translation is being prepared but copies of the decree (in French) are available from OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Spain

Newsprint: home compensation tax. *Trade and Industry*, 30 May 1975, announced a temporary concessional rate of 1.5 per cent home compensation tax levy until 30 June 1975 on newsprint intended



The Air Cushion Division of Mears Construction Ltd. claims to have successfully completed the relocation of the largest storage tank ever to be transported using the hover principle. The contract for Stanic Industria Petrolifera was carried out at the company's refinery in Livorno, Northern Italy. Measuring 68 m in diameter, the 530-ton tank was moved a distance of 500 m to a new site because of failed foundations.

exclusively for the publication of daily newspapers, tariff heading 48.01.A.1, and on newsprint imported under the duty-free quota, tariff heading 48.01.A.2. The Spanish *State Gazette*. 11 August 1975, announced the extension of the validity until 30 September 1975. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Israel

Standards. The Standards Institution of Israel has issued the following standards:

SI no.	Description
240	Toilet soap
607	Gas cylinders valve outlet
52	Natural citrus juice in sealed containers
318	Carbon dioxide portable extinguishers
339	Glass containers for soda water syphons
57	Edible sunflower oil
637	Gas cylinder valves
29	Silicate blocks
66	Foam type portable extinguishers

The standards have been declared official and compliance with them will become compulsory 60 days from 24 July 1975.

The standards have been declared official and compliance with them will become compulsory 60 days from 24 July 1975.

The Standards Institution of Israel issues an English translation of standards and copies may be obtained from British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1 (tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933). British exporters requiring technical advice are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HB1 1BR (tel. 0442-3111, telex 82424). No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

South Africa

Onions: grading, packing and marking. Notice R1205 published in the *Government Gazette*, 20 June 1975, amends the Marketing Act by amending the regulations for the grading, packing and marking of onions. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Aluminium plates: tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 1 August 1975:

R1449	BN 76.03: The rates of duty on certain plates, sheets, strip and circles of aluminium, are amended.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 681, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 15 August 1975, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

Chokes and ballasts, suitable for use with discharge lamps, classifiable under tariff subheading 85.01.45.30.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE tel.01-215 5274.

Pakistan

Import policy. The Government of Pakistan has published its new import policy for 1975/76 (July/June). Permissible imports cover mainly industrial raw materials, machinery, and spare parts. The following are the main changes under the new policy.

The maximum value of licences for the import of machinery for balancing, modernisation and replacement has been amended; for cash, from Rupees 500,000 (about £22,000) to Rs 750,000 (about £32,500) and for credits, barters, etc., up to Rs 1.5 million (over £65,000). These facilities are now also available to the private

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sector, in respect of construction and engineering, including drilling and boring equipment.

Among items which have been transferred from their previous listings are ball-bearings (excluding those manufactured in Pakistan), from the Tied List to the Free List (now importable by industrial consumers against cash), and grey cement, which remains in the Free List but is now importable by the public sector only.

The new policy represents some measure of liberalisation, particularly with the higher ceilings for cash transactions for the import of machinery. No consumer items have been added to or deleted from the Free List or Tied List. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Australia

Anti-dumping legislation. Australia's anti-dumping legislation has been revised in accordance with the Government's decision to adopt the GATT Anti-Dumping Code. The Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975 and the complementary amendment to the Customs Act, the citation of which is now 1901-1975, have been passed by the Parliament and received Royal Assent on 20 June 1975. Both Acts are therefore operative from that date.

The Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1961-73 has been repealed and all new dumping complaints will be dealt with under the new legislation. However, provision exists for the continuing collection of dumping duties on goods gazetted for dumping duty under the previous Act (notwithstanding its repeal) until the relevant gazette notices are revoked.

No further information is available at present. Ref. CRE 36493. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Import licensing and tariff quotas. For general information details of goods subject to import licence or tariff quota as at 28 July 1975 are given below. Goods of New Zealand origin are not subject to licensing or quota restrictions unless otherwise stated.

Tariff item	Goods	Subject to quota/ licensing	Exclusions
39.01.319 39.02.319 39.03.319	Certain planar forms being woven man-made fibre fabrics	Tariff quota	
50.09.390 50.10.290	Woven man-made fibre fabrics	Tariff quota	Goods entered under normal by-law criteria
51.01.520 51.01.590	Polyester and polyamide yarns	Tariff quota	Goods entered under normal by-law criteria
51.04.990 55.09.490	Woven man-made fibre fabrics	Tariff quota	Goods entered under normal by-law criteria
	Woven fabrics of cotton		
55.09.522 55.09.523 55.09.524 55.09.525 55.09.526 55.09.590	Cotton sheeting for use in the making up of bed linen	Tariff quota	Sheeting having a raised nap or not intended for use in the making up of bed linen
	Acrylic yarn		
56.05.319	Every ply finer than 120 tex	Tariff quota	
56.07.990	Woven man-made fibre fabrics	Tariff quota	
	Textile floor coverings		
58.02.590 58.02.690	Tufted and axminster carpeting, in the piece	Tariff quota pending	Printed tufted kitchen carpeting; Carpet of New Zealand origin containing not less than 80% by weight of wool and included in Schedule A of NAFTA
Note: See standing by-law under item 58.02.4 for definition of 'printed tufted kitchen carpeting'			
59.08.390	Woven man-made fibre fabrics	Tariff quota	Goods entered under normal by-law criteria
	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	Tariff quota	
60.01.919	Knitted or crocheted net fabrics and fabrics resembling lace, wholly or partly of man-made fibres, not containing wool or containing less than 20% by weight of wool, not being fabrics suitable for apparel		
60.01.929	Knitted or crocheted fabric of man-made fibres	Tariff quota	
	Apparel		
	Knitted:		
60.04.190	Men's and boys' shirts	Tariff quota	
60.04.200	Nightwear	Import licensing	
	ex Peoples' Republic of China		
60.04.390	Babies' napkins	Tariff quota	
60.05.120	Men's, youths' and boys' suits	Tariff quota	Knitted tracksuits, playsuits, rompersuits and the like
60.05.130	Men's, youths' and boys' shorts	Tariff quota	
60.05.140	Swimwear	Tariff quota	
60.05.150	Dressing gowns, kimonos and bath gowns	Tariff quota	
60.05.160	Women's, girls' and infants' outergarments	Tariff quota	
60.05.190	Dresses		
	ex Republic of Korea	Import licensing	
	ex Taiwan	Import licensing	
	ex Philippines	Import licensing	
60.05.190	Playsuits		
	ex Republic of Korea	Import licensing	
	ex Taiwan	Import licensing	
	ex Peoples' Republic of China	Import licensing	Chest measurements of 86 cm. or greater
60.05.190	Rompersuits		
	ex Republic of Korea	Import licensing	
	ex Taiwan	Import licensing	
	ex Peoples' Republic of China	Import licensing	Chest measurements of 86 cm. or greater
60.05.190	Tops, viz. blouses, cardigans, coats, jumpers, shirts, sweaters and the like		
	ex Republic of Korea	Import licensing	
	ex Taiwan	Import licensing	
	ex Peoples' Republic of China	Import licensing	
	ex Philippines	Import licensing	
	ex Singapore	Import licensing	
	ex Thailand	Import licensing	
60.05.190	Tracksuits		
	ex Republic of Korea	Import licensing	
	ex Taiwan	Import licensing	
	ex Peoples' Republic of China	Import licensing	Chest measurements of 86 cm. or greater
60.05.190	Men's and boys' trousers and jeans (excluding shorts)		
	ex Peoples' Republic of China	Import licensing	
60.05.390	Curtains	Tariff quota	
	Apparel		
	Woven		
	Men's, youths' and boys'		
61.01.290	Suits	Tariff quota	
61.01.419 61.01.499	Coats	Tariff quota	
61.01.619	Shorts	Tariff quota	
61.01.690	Men's and boys' trousers and jeans (excluding shorts)		
	ex Peoples' Republic of China	Import licensing	
61.01.890 61.02.890	Swimwear	Tariff quota	
61.02.1	Dresses (women's and girls')		
	ex Taiwan	Import licensing	
	ex Philippines	Import licensing	
61.02.2	Coats		
	ex Taiwan	Import licensing	
61.02.3	Costumes or robes	Tariff quota	
61.02.400	Blouses		
	ex Taiwan	Import licensing	
	ex Philippines	Import licensing	
61.02.590	Skirts	Tariff quota	
61.02.690	Dressing gowns, kimonos and bath gowns	Tariff quota	
61.02.790	Trousers (females)	Tariff quota	
61.02.990	Other garments	Tariff quota	
61.03.190	Men's and boys' shirts	Tariff quota	
61.03.290	Men's and boys' pyjamas and other nightwear	Tariff quota	
61.04.119 61.04.129	Babies' napkins	Tariff quota	
61.04.200	Women's, girls' and infants' nightwear		

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Cables: Raydenco, TOKYO

Tariff item	Goods	Subject to quota/ licensing	Exclusions
	ex Peoples' Republic of China	Import licensing	
61.04.300	Women's, girls' and infants' shirts		
	ex Taiwan	Import licensing	
	ex Philippines	Import licensing	
61.09.290	Brassieres – complete and incomplete	Tariff quota	
	Bed linen		
62.02.190	Bed sheets, pillow cases, bolster cases including sets thereof	Tariff quota	
	Towels		
62.02.690	Of terry fabric and of other fabrics	Tariff quota	
62.02.790	Curtains	Tariff quota	
	Footwear		
64.01.990	Non-leather uppers	Import licensing	Specialist sporting footwear, thong sandals, gumboots, wading boots
64.02.990	Non-leather uppers	Import licensing	Specialist sporting footwear
64.02.990	Leather uppers	Import licensing	Specialist sporting footwear (with effect 1 October 1975) – Leather thongs (see para. 4 of BCN no 75/17 for definition)
64.03.900	Non-leather uppers	Import licensing	
64.04.900	Non-leather uppers	Import licensing	
Note: Handicraft footwear admissible item licensing		36 of Schedule 2, excluded from import	
	Steel		
73.13.100	Hot rolled sheets and plates of iron or steel not exceeding 3.2 mm. in thickness	Import licensing	Import licences will be issued by Collectors for special types or sizes of steel eligible for by-law admission
	All cold rolled sheets and plates of iron or steel	Import licensing	
	Domestic refrigerators		
84.15.219	Electric refrigerators (including such goods incorporating or combined with freezers)	Tariff quota	
	With gross internal capacity of 200 to 454 litres	Tariff quota	
84.15.229	Of a gross internal capacity exceeding 454 litres	Tariff quota	
	Domestic clothes dryers		
84.40.419	Electro mechanical clothes drying machines	Tariff quota	
	Domestic washing machines		
84.40.429	(Whether or not combined with dryers)	Tariff quota	
Note: For the purposes of 84.15.2; 84.15.9; 84.40.41 and 84.40.42 – CKD (completely knocked down) packs are included in tariff quota as if they were complete goods			
84.62.290	Precision ground steel ball bearings	Tariff quota	
Note: CKD packs are to be regarded as complete goods			
	Motor vehicles		
87.02.231	CKD assembly packs	By-law quota	
	Assembled (new or second hand)		
87.02.110	Passenger vehicles	Import licensing	
87.02.210			
87.02.110	Commercial vehicles having a gross vehicle weight not more than 2,722 kg.	Import licensing	Other than four wheel drive vehicles
87.02.210			
87.02.390			
90.03.000	Ophthalmic frames: sunglass frames	Import licensing	
90.04.000	Sunglasses	Import licensing	
	Used, secondhand or disposals machinery or equipment, of the following class or kind:	Import licensing	
Various	(a) Earthmoving or excavating vehicles, machinery or equipment (eg rock buggies, dumpers, graders, loaders, ditchers, draglines, mechanical shovels, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers) and parts thereof; (b) Tractors, road rollers and parts thereof; (c) Materials handling equipment (eg cranes, forklift trucks) and parts thereof; (d) Other vehicles being used or secondhand four-wheel drive vehicles		Public service type passenger vehicles

Ref. CRE 29914. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 468/469/401.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Domestic room air conditioners and evaporative air coolers: Temporary Assistance Authority report. The Australian Government has accepted the recommendation of the Temporary Assistance Authority that no urgent action is necessary to protect the Australian industry for domestic room air conditioners and evaporative air coolers. Ref. CRE 941/75. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 468/469/401.

Fish harvesting and processing industry: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry. The Industries Assistance Commission in Australia has been asked to examine and report on the fish harvesting and processing industry, tariff items 03.01, 03.02, 05.05, 16.03, 16.04.

Evidence may be submitted at the public hearings, either by a nominated representative of the firm or trade association concerned, or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447), who will represent UK interests if authorised. The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

UK firms or trade associations intending to submit evidence should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay. Ref. CRE 1556/75. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Canada

Tariff changes. The following changes to the Canadian customs tariff have been announced:

Tariff item	Description	Expiry date	British preferential tariff	Most-favoured-nation tariff	General tariff
19410-1	Wholly or partially lithographed or printed sheets, including those provided for under tariff item 19405-1, for use in the manufacture of playing cards	28 February 1976	10%	15%	25%
35425-1	Lacquered aluminium recording discs for use in the manufacture of master matrices for the production of phonograph records	30 June 1976	Free	Free	30%
38211-1	Sheet or strip of aluminium, clad on both sides with stainless steel, for use in the manufacture of cookware	30 June 1976	Free	Free	25%
38275-1	Stainless steel sheet, made to specification AISI434, No. 2 BA finish, No. 3 edge, non-buffing quality, 12.250 in. in width, 0.031 in. in thickness, blue top coating one side 0.002 to 0.0025 in. in thickness, for use in the manufacture of truck mirrors	31 October 1975	Free	Free	20%
40145-1	Niobium-titanium wire for use in the manufacture of superconductive magnets	30 June 1976	Free	Free	25%
40150-1	Unplated nickel silver wire, formed and decorated, in coils, for use in the manufacture of spectacle and eyeglass frames	30 June 1976	Free	Free	30%
39225-1	Forgings, rough machined, not less than 95,000 lbs in weight, for use in the manufacture of electric generators	30 June 1976	Free	Free	30%
43852-1	Electric gear motors, 32 volts or less, for use in the manufacture of revolving electric lamps for motor vehicles	30 June 1976	Free	Free	35%
44559-1	Multipoint penetrating cups for use in the manufacture of electrical alligator clips	30 June 1976	Free	Free	30%

Tariff item	Description	Expiry date	British preferential tariff	Most-favoured-nation tariff	General tariff
44563-1	Channel frames; Keeper laminations; Mounting brackets; Covers and shields; All of the foregoing for use in the manufacture of transformers rated at 2kVA or less	30 June 1976	Free	Free	25%
56275-1	Woven mesh fabrics, wholly of glass fibres or filaments, in rolls or in disc form, manufactured in Canada and sent abroad for resin impregnation, for use in the manufacture of grinding wheels and, per lb	31 October 1975	Free	Free	45% 40 cts.
59825-1	Silver-plated or chrome-plated frets, metal keys, strap pins, bridge pins and strings for use in the manufacture of guitars	30 June 1976	Free	Free	30%
68406-1	Rubber thread, not covered, for use in Canadian manufactures	30 June 1976	Free	Free	15%
93404-5	Fatty alcohols, without admixture, for use in the manufacture of synthetic detergents	30 June 1976	Free	Free	25%
93902-44	Polymethyl methacrylate type moulding compositions for use in the manufacture of containers for food and pharmaceutical products	30 June 1976	Free	Free	25%
The following existing items are revoked and amended as below:					
43871-1	Ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymers, ionically cross-linked with mono or divalent metal ions, as described in subheadings (a) or (c) of heading 93092 and colour masterbatches based on these copolymers, for use in the manufacture of rub strips or knob assemblies used as original equipment in the manufacture of motor vehicles	31 October 1975	Free	Free	25%
52115-1	Rovings, wholly of cotton, of count three or four, having from 2 to 2.5 twists per in., for use in the manufacture of man-made filament core sewing thread	31 October 1975	Free	5%	22½%
56197-1	Yarns wholly of polyester filaments, not less than 65 denier nor more than 100 denier; yarns wholly of nylon filaments, not less than 300 denier nor more than 600 denier, dyed; yarns wholly of cellulose acetate filaments, 200 denier, dyed other than black; yarns wholly of viscose rayon filaments; all of the foregoing for use in the manufacture of woven labels and, per lb	28 February 1976	Free	Free	35% 20 cts.
60815-1	Waste portions of chamois or of deerskin or goatskin leather splits for use in the manufacture of interlining material for overcoats	28 February 1976	Free	Free	10%
62413-1	Chimes, criers, talking units, records for talking units, plastic eyes with or without washers, sleeping eyes, music boxes, and parts of the foregoing, for use in the manufacture of toys or dolls	30 June 1977	Free	Free	30%

These amendment are effective from 17 June 1975.
Inquiries: OTAR ext. 455/456/457.

Trinidad and Tobago

Garments: total import ban lifted. The Trinidad and Tobago authorities have stated that the total import ban imposed on garments in October 1974 (see *Trade and Industry*) 24 October 1974, page 184) has now been lifted. Import licences must be obtained before goods subject to import licensing are ordered and these goods must arrive in the country within the approved validity of the licence.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Mexico

Import licensing exemptions. An agreement published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial*, 31 July 1975, gave notice of exemptions from import licensing requirements for the following tariff headings:

Tariff heading no.	Description
49.02.A.001	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated
49.07.A.001	Banknotes, national, unauthenticated by the Banco de Mexico SA
49.07.A.999	Other
71.07.A.001	Gold, raw or semiworked, when imported under the authorisation of the Banco de Mexico SA
72.01.A.001	Coin, when imported under the prior authorisation of the Banco de Mexico SA
72.01.A.999	Other
75.01.A.001	When imported by the Banco de Mexico SA
75.01.A.002	Planchets of cupro-nickel alloy, when imported by the Banco de Mexico SA

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Aircraft parts: import duties. Official Circular no. 301.1-62130, published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial*, 31 July 1975, gave notice of a ruling on import duties relating to aircraft parts and spares intended for the maintenance, operation and repair of aircraft.

There are duty exemptions for international commercial transport companies which are registered with the Secretaria de Comunicaciones and having the right to these exemptions under the International Civil Transport Agreement, and also for internal transport companies registered with the Secretaria.

The following are subject to import duty at the appropriate rate given in the customs tariff:

Parts intended for:

the repair of aircraft
manufacturers or assemblers of aircraft
distributors of aircraft or aircraft parts
aerial crop spraying
owners of special purpose aircraft.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Further information on import licensing. Notice of Mexican import restrictions was published in *Trade and Industry* of 1 August (page 295) and 8 August (page 355). The following further information has been received.

The Mexican Government wishes to encourage the rational substitution of imports by articles of local manufacture, thereby saving money and generating new jobs, and importing only items necessary to her development. Consequently the Government has decided to impose import licences on all items to learn about the products being imported and to promote local manufacture of these. Once this has been done, import licences will be lifted from those products which it is convenient to continue importing or whose manufacture would be uneconomic in Mexico.

No further information is available at present. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476 and 474.

Panama

Import quotas: The Panamanian Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced the following import quotas:

Description	Quota
a Radiators for motor vehicles (passenger and commercial)	10 per cent of the total imports for 1974
b VT type panels for radiators (motor vehicles only)	10 per cent of the total imports for 1974

There is no further information available at present. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476 and 474.

Paraguay

Prior deposits. Paraguayan Central Bank resolution 108 of May 1975 modifies the regulations to make the retention period for all prior deposits on imports not less than 120 days. Previously deposits made after shipment of the goods were retained for 180 days. As before, the prior deposits are to be made with a Paraguayan commercial bank on the basis of the fob value of the imports at the free rate of exchange (Central Bank rate) prevailing on the day they are made. A copy of the text of resolution 108, in Spanish, is available from OTAR ext. 474/476.

Uruguay

Duty exemptions/reductions from 18 per cent additional import tax: The concessions extended until 30 June 1975 by Decree 1018/974 (see *Trade and Industry*, 20 and 28 February 1975) have been further extended until 31 December 1975 by Decree 513/975. The list remains unchanged except for the following:

100% exemption
Sacking
Aluminium and tin
Metal mesh

Inquiries OTAR: Ext. 474 or 476.

Argentina

Suspension of imports (further information). By *Resolution No. 22* of 4 August 1975 the following products are included in the temporary suspension until 31 December 1975:
Milk and by-products, cheeses, zinc oxide, medicinal soaps, thermosensitive paper, discs with stereoscope slides, adhesive reflective sheets, record centres, railway sleepers, signalling reflective paper sheets, cigarette filters, 'cord' fabrics, non-inked cotton ribbons for typewriters and other machines, fishing nets, cloth for sifters, ski shoes, ornaments for umbrellas and parasoles, stone products and some kinds of plaster, cements, asbestos and mica, glass and glass products, pearls, copper, aluminium and manufactured accessories, lead in bars, sections and wires, zinc and tin, tools, knives and cutlery, boilers, machines and mechanical apparatus, pumps, pumping engines, turbine pumps for liquids, machines for the baking industry, plate heat interchangers, filling, capping and riveting machines for the manufacture of tins for non-gaseous liquids, bucket elevators, biscuit making machines, sugarcane fibre separators and cutting machines, malt crushing mills, copying machines, domestic sewing machines, shoe machinery, direct current dynamos and motors of up to 3,000 kW., batteries, transceivers, incandescent bulbs for cars, torches and radio sets, railway rolling stock and track equipment and trailer tractors.

This suspension does not affect those goods included in promotion schemes or special tariff schemes, those goods considered as models and prototypes with the expressed import authorisation from the Secretariat of State for Industrial Development and those goods having certificates testifying that they cannot be replaced or supplied from domestic sources.

Resolution No. 23 stipulates that, as from 4 August, sworn declarations on the need to import will only be accepted provided they comply with some of the following requirements:

1 the requirements mentioned in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 19 of Resolution ME 88/75 – 'Importation of goods contained in Sectorial Agreements into which the application authority enters'
2 capital goods and spare parts of capital goods purchased by end-users, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 88/75
3 those not over $10,000 in value or the equivalent in other foreign currencies per importer, and
4 goods negotiated with members of the LAFTA area included in the Argentine list, in the non-extensive privileges granted to Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay, in the complementary agreements.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474 or 476.

Brazil

Possibility of import reprisals. The Brazilian Government has introduced legislation authorising the Ministry of Finance to take reprisals against countries restricting Brazilian exports. Under this legislation Brazil may:

Suspend tariff concessions granted under international agreements;

Apply a tariff surcharge of 100 per cent *ad valorem*;

Impose other restrictions on goods emanating from countries which restrict Brazilian exports.

This legislation is said to be merely preventive. There is no further information available at the moment. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Chile

Tariff amendments. Chilean Ministry of Finance decree 847 published in the *Diario Oficial* (Government Gazette), 2 August 1975, reduces the rates of duty for the following items:

Tariff heading no.	Description	New *ad valorem* rate
28.39.01.01	Sodium nitrate	35%
29.15.01.01	Oxalic acid	35%
29.22.03.11	Sulphanilic acid	35%
29.23.02.00 (02)	4 chlorine 2 amino-phenol	35%
29.23.02.00 (99)	Orthoanisidine	35%
29.23.89.00 (01)	Orthodianisidine	35%
29.25.02.99 (99)	Carbonyl I acid	35%
29.28	Diazo and azo compounds	35%

Chilean Ministry of Finance decree 867 published in the *Diario Oficial*, 2 August 1975, reduces the rates of duty for all commodities classified, for general purposes, in Customs books under headings 30.02 and 30.03 – vaccines, sera and other veterinary products and medicaments respectively – if such goods are imported into Chile in individual doses suitable for retail distribution. The new tariffs are the following:

Antibiotics	11 per cent
Others	15 per cent

Chilean Ministry of Finance decree 892 published in the *Diario Oficial*, 2 August 1975, reduces the rates of duty for the following items:

Tariff heading no.	Description	New *ad valorem* rate
84.06.04.00	IC engines for motorcycles, motor-bicycles, scooters, etc.	35%
87.09	Motorcycles and sidecars	35%

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

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Extensions to **OTAR** numbers are given at the end of each notice.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,365	9 223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	439	324	68	−23	698	−11	709
1971	101	103	100	94	103	76	−126	52	−4	1,052	273	778
1972	104	109	106	85	116	−54	−205	48	3	82	−683	765
1973	110	114	110	90	121	706	374	32	242	−1,113	−2,301	1,188
1974	110	114	108	100	112	288	468	47	−124	−3,771	−5,259	1,488
1972 2nd qtr.	104	108	106	84	115	−31	−106	1	38	123	−67	190
3rd qtr.	104	110	106	82	116	−7	−42	6	−13	−109	−284	175
4th qtr.	107	111	108	83	123	18	7	24	−6	−17	−209	192
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	112	89	127	279	146	11	32	−104	−354	170
2nd qtr.	109	112	107	86	113	191	61	−9	163	−209	−401	192
3rd qtr.	110	114	111	91	120	102	68	6	22	−229	−569	340
4th qtr.	110	114	111	94	125	134	99	24	25	−491	−977	486
1974 1st qtr.	106	113	112	99	111	−249	−100	8	−73	−935	−1,279	344
2nd qtr.	110	112	105	100	107	193	138	42	11	−955	−1,316	361
3rd qtr.	112	114	106	99	118	240	299	−27	−28	−830	−1,210	380
4th qtr.	110	116	107	103	112	04	130	23	−34	−1,051	−1,454	403
1975 1st qtr.	111	116	108	96	98	−79	51	−35	−65	−342	−716	374
2nd qtr.										−116	−476	360 p
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+0.2	+2.7	+1.9	N/C	−6.7							
on a year earlier	+2.8	+2.2	−3.6	+3.1	−11.0							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices: Index‡	Index of retail prices: % increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages						thousands		thousands	totals	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan. 1974		1970	1970	31 July 1972				Series in £ million	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands										
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4†	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	8,801	8,520
1972	102.6	102.3	105.8	138.6	164.3†	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	9,147	9,830
1973	110.2	110.9	110.7	137.3	179.4†	9.2	144.5	123.2•	115.6	581	2.6	304	11,512	13,813
1974	106.4	108.0	109.9	102.7	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.7	572+	2.5+	298+	15,589	20,848
1973 4th qtr.	109.8	110.9	112.0	119	186.8†	10.3	167.6	129.1	121.0	494	2.2	361	3,048	4,025
1974 1st qtr.	103.7	106.0	109.8	103	101.4	12.9	212.5	138.3	125.0	546	2.4	286	3,500	4,779
2nd qtr.	108.0	109.6	107.3	104	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.3	552	2.4	311	3,900	5,216
3rd qtr.	108.7	110.3	111.0	109	110.2	17.0	212.9	156.1	144.0	592	2.6	306	4,161	5,371
4th qtr.	105.3	106.1	111.6	96	115.1	18.2	222.1	164.9	153.5	..	..	..	4,029	5,482
1975 1st qtr.	104.5	105.5	111.5	106	122.0	20.3	220.9	176.0	163.6	701	3.1	..	4,571	5,287
2nd qtr.	100.8	101.2	108.7	91	133.6	24.3	225.5 p	186.3 p	175.6	814	3.6	166	4,382	4,832
1974 Aug.	109.1	111.2	111.4	102	109.8	16.9	213.7	156.1	145.6	597	2.6	301	1,378	1,787
Sept.	107.7	109.0	112.2	118	111.0	17.1	212.8	158.6	146.4	603	2.7	301	1,446	1,816
Oct.	106.7	107.1	111.4	102	113.2	17.1	220.1	162.2	148.7	607	2.7	294	1,347	1,841
Nov.	106.2	107.3	112.8	98	115.2	18.3	223.8	164.8	153.9	613	2.7	273	1,296	1,896
Dec.	102.9	103.8	110.8	87	116.9	19.1	222.5	167.6	158.0	..	..	..	1,386	1,745
1975 Jan.	105.0	106.8	113.0	109	119.9	19.9	222.1	173.0	159.7	678 e	3.0		1,571	1,856
Feb.	105.0	106.4	112.3	113	121.9	19.9	218.8	175.9	162.0	705	3.1	192	1,451	1,765
Mar.	103.4	103.3	109.4	97	124.3	21.2	221.9	179.2	169.0	722	3.2	186	1,549	1,666
Apr.	101.9	102.5	120.2	89	129.1	21.7	222.9	182.6	169.8	760	3.3	173	1,362	1,644
May	100.5	100.6	102.5	90	134.5	25.0	226.2	187.3	175.8	817	3.6	156	1,582	1,590
June	100.0	100.6	104.5	95	137.1	26.1	227.5 p	189.0 p	181.1	864	3.8	141	1,438	1,598
July			104½p	89 p	138.5	26.3	232.3 p	191.5 p		938	4.1	129	1,546 p	1,840 p
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	-3.5	-4.1	-8.5	-8.1	+9.3		+3.4	+5.6	+7.3	+19.8		-22.9	+2††	+7††
on a year earlier	−6.6	−7.6	+3.5	−14.9	+5.8		+7.5	+25.1	+32.7	+55.2		−55.2	+15††	−5††

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100.
+ Average of 11 months. e Figure is estimate. †† Latest 5 months on previous 5 months and on 5 months on year earlier.

Index of industrial production for June

The provisional estimate for the total index of industrial production in June 1975 is 100.0 and for manufacturing alone it is 100.6 (1970 = 100). The all-industries' index for May has been revised downward by ½ per cent because of inclusion of later information.

Industrial output has continued to decline in recent months. It is

Index of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted — 1970 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Total vehicles	Metal goods n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	37	745	84	52	32	7	58	319	100	15	67	16	73	48
1971	100.5	99.7	99.7	100.7	100.1	101.7	103.4	102.2	99.4	100.1	100.8	102.6	96.6	99.3	94.0
1972	102.6	84.0	102.3	105.0	104.2	106.4	102.6	108.1	100.0	95.0	93.1	110.3	91.8	103.7	95.7
1973	110.2	93.6	110.9	109.3	106.4	114.0	110.0	121.6	108.0	103.5	102.1	125.9	95.1	105.0	103.5
1974	106.4	83.6	108.0	110.0	104.7	118.7	106.1	128.0	105.9	104.0	105.0	120.6	95.6	98.5	104.3
1974 1st qtr.	103.7	58.0	106.0	114.4	109.3	122.9	101.8	126.7	101.9	100.5	100.4	120.1	85.7	92.5	99.5
2nd qtr.	108.0	90.5	109.6	110.2	106.0	117.0	110.7	128.0	106.8	104.4	108.0	119.1	97.4	100.3	107.1
3rd qtr.	108.7	93.0	110.3	109.3	104.3	117.5	106.4	133.0	108.9	105.2	106.5	124.4	98.7	103.7	106.9
4th qtr.	105.3	93.0	106.1	106.1	99.2	117.5	105.5	124.2	106.1	105.9	105.1	118.9	100.5	97.5	103.6
1975 1st qtr.	104.5	94.2	105.5	110.5	104.2	120.8	94.1	120.9	106.5	105.9	103.5	119.7	101.1	100.7	100.7
2nd qtr.	100.8	89.8	101.2	107.1	99.4	119.9	91.3	111.6	102.9	104.9	105.9	118.3	100.6	91.9	93.9
1974 July	109.3	94	110.8	109	105	117	98	132	109	105	107	124	97	105	110
Aug.	109.1	93	111.2	109	104	118	114	132	110	105	106	125	99	108	107
Sept.	107.7	92	109.0	109	104	117	107	135	107	106	106	124	100	98	104
Oct.	106.7	93	107.1	106	99	118	109	129	107	106	105	120	100	98	105
Nov.	106.2	93	107.3	106	100	115	108	125	107	106	105	119	101	101	107
Dec.	102.9	93	103.8	106	98	120	100	119	104	106	105	118	100	93	99
1975 Jan.	105.0	93	106.8	113	103	129	101	125	108	106	105	120	102	104	102
Feb.	105.0	94	106.4	111	105	121	93	123	107	106	104	120	101	102	99
Mar.	103.4	96	103.3	108	105	113	89	114	105	105	102	119	101	96	101
Apr.	101.9	93	102.5	107	98	121	91	114	104	105	102	119	100	97	96
May	100.5	89	100.6	108	101	118	94	109	102	105	107	121	101	87	92
Jun.	100.0	88	100.6	107	99	120	89	112	102	105	108	115	101	92	94
Jan.-Mar. (av.)	104.5	94	105.5	111	104	121	94	121	107	106	104	120	101	101	101
Apr.-Jun. (av.)	100.8	90	101.2	107	99	120	91	112	103	105	106	118	101	92	94

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.						
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	57	43	14	76	49	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31	146	72
1971	91.2	89.8	95.4	102.3	100.7	103.0	105.4	107.7	106.3	109.8	103.0	97.3	99.7	102.9	103.9
1972	91.0	89.4	95.7	104.6	103.0	104.5	107.8	114.2	113.6	115.1	113.5	102.6	104.2	104.5	111.2
1973	99.4	97.3	106.1	110.0	108.6	101.0	114.4	126.5	124.8	129.1	132.6	112.1	116.5	107.2	117.8
1974	91.5	87.7	103.5	103.5	100.4	96.3	110.8	117.8	109.4	130.8	112.4	109.4	113.8	98.1	118.6
1974 1st qtr.	89.2	84.4	104.1	99.8	98.8	96.3	102.3	117.9	106.0	136.4	116.8	108.2	112.2	101.6	107.5
2nd qtr.	91.2	86.2	106.8	108.6	106.3	100.8	114.5	121.4	115.4	130.8	117.0	111.5	118.3	99.3	117.9
3rd qtr.	95.5	92.4	105.4	105.6	101.7	95.5	115.2	117.2	109.6	129.1	110.2	111.1	117.4	98.1	121.2
4th qtr.	90.2	87.8	97.6	99.9	95.0	92.5	111.2	114.5	106.6	126.7	105.8	106.9	107.2	93.3	127.7
1975 1st qtr.	87.6	84.8	96.4	98.4	92.6	94.3	111.0	116.2	106.6	131.3	111.7	100.9	102.2	94.5	119.4
2nd qtr.	72.9	68.0	88.0	97.6	92.3	94.3	109.1	107.0	104.2	111.5	115.2	98.7	101.9		119.6
1974 July	96	95	102	107	102	96	118	117	112	124	110	113	118		124
Aug.	102	100	110	107	104	95	115	119	108	135	111	111	111		118
Sept.	88	83	104	103	99	95	113	116	108	128	110	110	124		121
Oct.	87	83	101	103	99	93	111	114	105	128	104	109	114		137
Nov.	91	86	105	102	97	93	113	116	107	129	107	108	111		128
Dec.	92	94	87	95	89	92	109	114	108	123	106	104	96		119
1975 Jan.	90	85	102	97	90	94	112	116	109	126	108	101	105		115
Feb.	88	85	96	99	93	94	112	117	107	133	117	104	104		118
Mar.	86	84	91	99	95	95	109	116	104	134	110	98	97		126
Apr.	78	74	91	97	92	95	106	109	106	114	119	100	100		121
May	69	64	86	97	92	95	108	108	105	112	113	99	105		122
Jun.	71	65	81	99	93	93	112	105	102	108	113	97	102		117
Jan.-Mar. (av.)	88	85	96	98	93	94	111	116	107	131	112	101	102		120
Apr.-Jun. (av.)	73	68	86	98	92	94	109	107	104	111	115	99	102		120

provisionally estimated that the average level of the all-industries' index in the second quarter was 3½ per cent below its level in the first quarter; the corresponding fall in the index for manufacturing alone was 4 per cent.

On a longer-term comparison, the all-industries' index in the second quarter was about 7½ per cent below its level in the third quarter of 1974; the corresponding fall for manufacturing industry was about 8½ per cent.

Many of the series used in compiling the index of production, in particular for manufacturing industry, measure deliveries rather than production. Deliveries and production in a month may differ because of movements in stocks. While this distinction is generally not important in interpretation it can be significant in periods when output is interrupted and during the subsequent recovery. The use of such series resulted in the all-industries' index understating the level of output by about ¼ per cent in the first quarter. Very provisional evidence for April and May suggests that there was little effect in those months.

About two-thirds of the index of production is derived by the revaluation to the prices of 1970 of data expressed at current prices. When the rate of change of prices is relatively large, or itself changes rapidly, the problems associated with this revaluation become more acute. For this reason the estimates for periods since about the end of 1973 should be regarded as subject to wider margins of error than in earlier years.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

Index of retail prices for July

The index of retail prices for all items for 15 July 1975 was 138.5 (15 January 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.0 per cent on June (137.1) and of 26.3 per cent on July 1974 (109.7).

The rise in the index in July was due to rises in the average levels of prices of food, alcoholic drink, electricity, second-hand cars, meals bought and consumed outside the home and some other goods and services.

The movements for the main groups of the Index are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1

	All items			All items except seasonal food		
	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 6 months
1975						
February	121.9	+1.7	+19.9	122.5	+1.7	+11.1
March	124.3	+2.0	+21.2	124.8	+1.9	+11.9
April	129.1	+3.9	+21.7	129.4	+3.7	+13.8
May	134.5	+4.2	+25.0	134.8	+4.2	+16.6
June	137.1	+1.9	+26.1	137.1	+1.7	+16.8
July	138.5	+1.0	+26.3	138.5	+1.0	+14.9

TABLE 2

	Indices (15 January 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over the month
	17 June 1975	15 July 1975	
All items	137.1	138.5	+1.0
All items excluding food	137.5	139.2	+1.2
Food	135.9	136.3	+0.3
Seasonal food	140.3	140.2	−0.1
Other food	135.2	135.7	+0.4
Alcoholic drink	139.7	141.8	+1.5
Tobacco	158.4	158.7	+0.2
Housing	128.7	129.3	+0.5
Fuel and light	151.4	154.9	+2.3
Durable household goods	133.3	134.2	+0.7
Clothing and footwear	125.1	125.7	+0.5
Transport and vehicles	144.6	145.9	+0.9
Miscellaneous goods	137.7	141.4	+2.7
Services	138.0	140.4	+1.7
Meals out	132.3	135.4	+2.3

Retail sales: provisional estimates for June

Volume

The *provisional* estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in July is 104½ (1971 = 100), suggesting a level similar to June.

Taking the four months April to July together, the average monthly volume of sales was around 3½ per cent below the average monthly level in the first quarter.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the *provisional* estimate of the value of total retail sales in July shows a rise of 19 per cent compared with July 1974. In the first seven months of 1975, the value of sales was 22 per cent above the corresponding period of 1974.

Retail sales: Volume Seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Retail sales: Value Not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier	
1974 1st quarter	109.8	1974 1st quarter	+11
2nd quarter	107.3	2nd quarter	+15
3rd quarter	111.0	3rd quarter	+18
4th quarter	111.6	4th quarter	+18
1975 1st quarter	111.5	1975 1st quarter	+22
2nd quarter	108.7	2nd quarter	+24
1974 April	107.9	1974 April	+16
May	105.6	May	+14
June	108.2	June	+15
July	109.2	July	+16
1975 March	109.4	1975 March	+21
April	120.2	April	+33
May	102.5	May	+19
June	104.5	June	+20
July	104½ (prov.)	July	+19 (prov.)

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest ½ per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

A detailed note on the method of computation of the provisional estimates was published in *Trade and Industry* on 21 February 1974.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent months.

The provisional figures are made available by press notice in advance of this article. The final figures for July will be published in a press notice on Monday, 8 September 1975.

United Kingdom in figures 1975

Population and vital statistics . . . employment . . . education . . . health . . . environment . . . leisure . . . law . . . the economy . . . energy – these are the areas covered by a pocket-sized fact card, 'United Kingdom in figures 1975', now available free of charge from the Central Statistical Office.

In the card the Government Statistical Service maps out how Britain has changed in these areas since 1951. The years 1951, 1969, 1973 and 1974 are spanned at a glance with around 100 key sets of statistics. In addition there is a section on the nation's accounts for 1974.

'United Kingdom in figures', produced annually, is intended as a useful and durable aide-memoire for busy people who need facts at their fingertips – businessmen, trade unionists, journalists, educationists etc. For some it will be an introduction to the vast range of statistics available from government sources.

Copies of 'United Kingdom in figures 1975' are available now free of charge from: Press and Information Section, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks

In the three months ended May 1975 deliveries were estimated to be 7 per cent lower on a seasonally adjusted pairage basis, than in the three months ended February 1975. Net new orders were 37 per cent lower than in the previous three months, while at the end of May orders on hand were 5 per cent up on the February 1975 level. The index of output in the three months ended May 1975 was 15 per cent lower than in the three months ended February 1975.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment is published in the Business Monitor Production series under the reference PQ 450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters, however, the amendment back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

The index of output is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (Minimum List Heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). The movements shown by the index numbers will frequently differ from those shown by the absolute figures of pairage and value which relate to complete footwear only sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC.

In using the index numbers it should be borne in mind that when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent months.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Index of output: Orders on hand, net new orders, deliveries and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of output 1970 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
		Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs
1966		33.6						16.4			
1967		37.8			16.5			16.1			
1968	113	41.6			17.3			17.0			
1969	108	34.6			15.9			16.5			
1970	100	38.9			16.6			16.2			
1971	108	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972	104	29.5		59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
1973	108	46.2		85.2	17.1		30.5	15.7		28.4	16.5
1974	**108**	46.2		80.8	14.8		31.4	**14.8**		31.7	**18.0**
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1973 1st quarter	105	36.2	34.9	62.4	18.1	15.4	29.6	15.9	15.5	28.7	18.7
2nd quarter	108	45.8	41.8	86.5	18.0	18.1	34.0	14.9	15.8	25.9	20.6
3rd quarter	110	40.6	50.7	73.9	13.7	18.2	25.0	15.5	15.2	29.2	16.3
4th quarter	111	46.2	51.2	85.2	18.4	16.5	33.6	16.5	16.3	29.8	16.5
1974 1st quarter	101	52.2	51.8	89.0	15.9	14.0	30.7	13.9	13.8	29.4	13.6
2nd quarter	112	51.9	47.7	95.1	14.3	14.0	32.1	14.4	15.3	30.0	19.4
3rd quarter	**113**	**41.6**	**49.8**	**74.7**	**12.0**	**15.7**	**27.6**	**15.4**	**14.9**	**34.3**	**16.4**
4th quarter	**105**	46.2	50.2	80.8	17.0	15.5	**35.2**	**15.4**	15.4	33.2	**18.0**
1975 1st quarter p	**108**	**36.0**	36.9	62.6	**11.4**	**10.3**	30.6	**14.8**	**14.7**	36.7	18.3
1973 April	110	41.0	36.6	75.2	19.5	17.2	38.8	14.8	15.4	25.9	
May	106	45.4	37.7	86.7	20.1	17.3	38.6	15.6	16.2	27.0	
June	107	45.8	41.8	86.5	14.5	19.7	24.6	14.1	15.7	24.9	
July	110	42.7	44.1	76.6	11.9	17.7	17.4	15.0	15.5	27.3	
August	113	41.3	46.8	75.2	14.0	18.2	27.9	15.4	15.5	29.3	
September	109	40.6	50.7	73.9	15.4	18.6	29.7	16.1	14.7	31.0	
October	109	45.6	54.7	81.3	24.4	19.8	42.7	19.4	15.8	35.4	
November	114	49.1	55.3	92.5	21.5	17.3	43.2	17.9	16.7	32.0	
December	109	46.2	51.2	85.2	9.2	12.3	14.7	12.1	16.4	22.0	
1974 January	98	46.5	50.6	86.4	12.8	12.0	27.1	12.5	12.6	25.9	
February	98	50.8	53.4	88.0	17.4	16.1	29.3	13.1	13.3	27.6	
March	108	52.2	51.8	89.0	17.6	13.8	35.7	16.1	15.4	34.7	
April	114	55.2	51.8	92.4	18.4	15.4	35.0	15.5	15.4	31.6	
May	106	55.9	49.9	101.3	15.3	13.2	38.9	14.6	15.1	30.1	
June	116	51.9	47.7	95.1	9.3	13.3	22.3	13.2	15.5	28.5	
July	**119**	**47.6**	**48.6**	**83.2**	**11.4**	**16.3**	**23.2**	15.4	**15.4**	**35.1**	
August	**113**	**43.0**	**46.8**	**75.9**	**10.0**	**13.6**	**24.6**	**14.6**	**15.4**	**31.8**	
September	**106**	**41.6**	**49.8**	**74.7**	**14.6**	**17.1**	**34.9**	16.0	**14.0**	**36.1**	
October	100	41.0	49.3	79.1	**17.3**	14.1	42.8	**17.9**	**14.6**	**38.5**	
November	**109**	**49.0**	**54.1**	90.4	24.5	**20.8**	**45.7**	**16.4**	**16.1**	34.4	
December	**107**	**46.2**	50.2	80.8	9.1	**11.6**	17.1	12.0	**15.5**	**26.7**	
1975 January p	**112**	**39.0**	42.5	70.9	7.5	7.0	**26.7**	**14.7**	**14.8**	**36.5**	
February p	**109**	**33.6**	36.1	62.6	**9.7**	9.0	29.2	15.1	**15.4**	**37.6**	
March p	**102**	**36.0**	**36.9**	62.6	17.1	**14.9**	36.0	**14.7**	14.0	36.0	
April p	88	40.4	36.9	74.8	18.7	14.3	45.0	14.4	14.3	32.7	
May p	89	44.1	37.9	87.5	16.7	15.0	41.8	13.0	14.1	29.1	

Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks

In the three months ended May 1975 deliveries were estimated to be 7 per cent lower on a seasonally adjusted pairage basis, than in the three months ended February 1975. Net new orders were 37 per cent lower than in the previous three months, while at the end of May orders on hand were 5 per cent up on the February 1975 level. The index of output in the three months ended May 1975 was 15 per cent lower than in the three months ended February 1975.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment is published in the Business Monitor Production series under the reference PQ 450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters, however, the amendment back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

The index of output is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (Minimum List Heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). The movements shown by the index numbers will frequently differ from those shown by the absolute figures of pairage and value which relate to complete footwear only sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC.

In using the index numbers it should be borne in mind that when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent months.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half	* five week period
the final digit shown	ø fifty-three week
p provisional	period

Index of output: Orders on hand, net new orders, deliveries and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

		Index of output 1970 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
			Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs
1966			33.6			..			16.4			
1967			37.8			16.5			16.1			
1968		113	41.6			17.3			17.0			
1969		108	34.6			15.9			16.5			
1970		100	38.9			16.6			16.2			
1971		108	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972		104	29.5		59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
1973		108	46.2		85.2	17.1		30.5	15.7		28.4	16.5
1974		**108**	**46.2**		80.8	**14.8**		**31.4**	**14.8**		**31.7**	**18.0**
		Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1973	1st quarter	105	36.2	34.9	62.4	18.1	15.4	29.6	15.9	15.5	28.7	18.7
	2nd quarter	108	45.8	41.8	86.5	18.0	18.1	34.0	14.9	15.8	25.9	20.6
	3rd quarter	110	40.6	50.7	73.9	13.7	18.2	25.0	15.5	15.2	29.2	16.3
	4th quarter	111	46.2	51.2	85.2	18.4	16.5	33.6	16.5	16.3	29.8	16.5
1974	1st quarter	101	52.2	51.8	89.0	15.9	14.0	30.7	13.9	13.8	29.4	13.6
	2nd quarter	112	51.9	47.7	95.1	14.3	14.0	32.1	14.4	15.3	30.0	19.4
	3rd quarter	**113**	**41.6**	**49.8**	**74.7**	**12.0**	**15.7**	**27.6**	**15.4**	**14.9**	**34.3**	**16.4**
	4th quarter	105	46.2	50.2	80.8	17.0	15.5	35.2	15.4	15.4	33.2	**18.0**
1975	**1st quarter p**	**108**	**36.0**	36.9	62.6	**11.4**	**10.3**	30.6	**14.8**	**14.7**	**36.7**	**18.3**
1973	April	110	41.0	36.6	75.2	19.5	17.2	38.8	14.8	15.4	25.9	
	May	106	45.4	37.7	86.7	20.1	17.3	38.6	15.6	16.2	27.0	
	June	107	45.8	41.8	86.5	14.5	19.7	24.6	14.1	15.7	24.9	
	July	110	42.7	44.1	76.6	11.9	17.7	17.4	15.0	15.5	27.3	
	August	113	41.3	46.8	75.2	14.0	18.2	27.9	15.4	15.5	29.3	
	September	109	40.6	50.7	73.9	15.4	18.6	29.7	16.1	14.7	31.0	
	October	109	45.6	54.7	81.3	24.4	19.8	42.7	19.4	15.8	35.4	
	November	114	49.1	55.3	92.5	21.5	17.3	43.2	17.9	16.7	32.0	
	December	109	46.2	51.2	85.2	9.2	12.3	14.7	12.1	16.4	22.0	
1974	January	98	46.5	50.6	86.4	12.8	12.0	27.1	12.5	12.6	25.9	
	February	98	50.8	53.4	88.0	17.4	16.1	29.3	13.1	13.3	27.6	
	March	108	52.2	51.8	89.0	17.6	13.8	35.7	16.1	15.4	34.7	
	April	114	55.2	51.8	92.4	18.4	15.4	35.0	15.5	15.4	31.6	
	May	106	55.9	49.9	101.3	15.3	13.2	38.9	14.6	15.1	30.1	
	June	116	51.9	47.7	95.1	9.3	13.3	22.3	13.2	15.5	28.5	
	July	**119**	**47.6**	**48.6**	**83.2**	**11.4**	**16.3**	**23.2**	15.4	**15.4**	**35.1**	
	August	**113**	**43.0**	**46.8**	**75.9**	**10.0**	**13.6**	**24.6**	**14.6**	**15.4**	**31.8**	
	September	**106**	**41.6**	**49.8**	**74.7**	**14.6**	**17.1**	**34.9**	16.0	**14.0**	**36.1**	
	October	100	41.0	49.3	79.1	**17.3**	14.1	42.8	**17.9**	**14.6**	**38.5**	
	November	**109**	**49.0**	**54.1**	90.4	24.5	**20.8**	**45.7**	**16.4**	**16.1**	34.4	
	December	**107**	**46.2**	50.2	80.8	9.1	**11.6**	17.1	12.0	**15.5**	**26.7**	
1975	**January p**	**112**	**39.0**	42.5	70.9	**7.5**	7.0	**26.7**	**14.7**	**14.8**	**36.5**	
	February p	**109**	**33.6**	36.1	62.6	**9.7**	9.0	29.2	**15.1**	**15.4**	**37.6**	
	March p	**102**	**36.0**	**36.9**	62.6	17.1	**14.9**	**36.0**	**14.7**	14.0	36.0	
	April p	88	40.4	36.9	74.8	18.7	14.3	45.0	14.4	14.3	32.7	
	May p	89	44.1	37.9	87.5	16.7	15.0	41.8	13.0	14.1	29.1	

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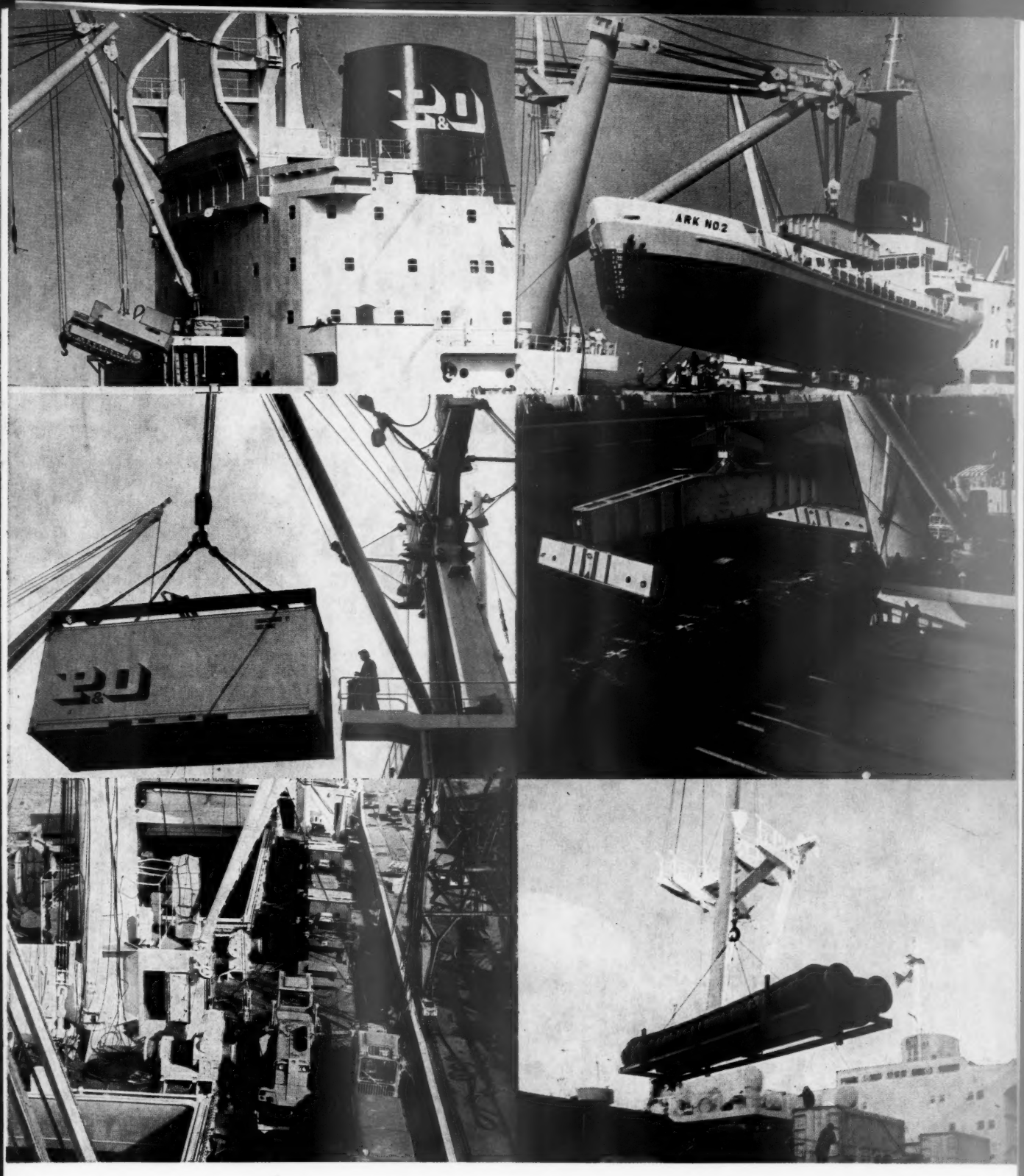

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Hosiery and other knitted goods – index of production

In the three months ended June 1975 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted, (including knitted fabrics), was provisionally estimated to have been 5 per cent less than in the three months ended March 1975 and 21 per cent less than in the three months ended June 1974.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1974 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1973 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1974 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for other seasonal variations.

In using the index numbers shown in the table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent months.

1970 = 100

1968	88
1969	98
1970	100
1971	99
1972	100
1973	103
1974 p	100

	Including warp knitting	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1973 1st quarter	97	104
2nd quarter	101	103
3rd quarter	98	102
4th quarter	115	102
1974 1st quarter	91	97
2nd quarter	103	105
3rd quarter	97	101
4th quarter p	109	96
1975 1st quarter p	81	87
2nd quarter p	82	83
1974 January	77	91
February	94	98
March	101	102
April	95	101
May	99	102
June	116	112
July	88	100
August	91	101
September	113	102
October p	121	101
November p	125	105
December p	80	83
1975 January p	73	86
February p	87	91
March p	84	84
April p	77	82
May p	79	82
June p	88	85

p = provisional.

Sales in the carpet industry in June

The daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in June 1975 at current prices was provisionally estimated to have been 3 per cent more than in June 1974, assuming 21 working days in June 1975 and 20 working days in June 1974. In the three months ended June 1975, the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 4 per cent more than in the corresponding period 12 months ago, assuming 64 working days in April-June 1975 and 62 working days in the same period of 1974. The index numbers, which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The Wholesale Price Index of carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

1970 = 100

	Index of manufacturers' sales at current prices	Wholesale price index
1969	93	96.6
1970	100	100.0
1971	115	104.9
1972	135	111.7
1973	166	130.2
1974	179	153.1
1974 Quarter ended June	186	150.6
Quarter ended September	164	158.7
Quarter ended December	202	161.5
1975 Quarter ended March	190	169.5
Quarter ended June	194	171.1*
1974 March	192	143.4
April	183	148.4
May	181	151.6
June	194	151.9
1975 March	220	170.3
April	187	170.4
May	195	170.4*
June	201	172.7*

* Provisional.

Sales by wholesale textile houses

Sales by wholesale textile houses in June showed a decrease of 2 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 7 per cent in April and 4 per cent in May.

The value of stocks at the end of June was 3 per cent lower than a year earlier.

TABLE 1 Total sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*–3*	..	..
1967	104	*–5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*–5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1972	121	*5*	..	..
1973	134	*11*	..	..
1974	147	*9*	..	..
1972 3rd quarter	123	*7*	154	*4*
4th quarter	149	*6*	169	*12*
1973 1st quarter	120	*18*	184	*12*
2nd quarter	123	*11*	171	*17*
3rd quarter	130	*6*	173	*12*
4th quarter	163	*10*	204	*21*
1974 1st quarter	134	*12*	189	*3*
2nd quarter	131	*7*	202	*18*
3rd quarter	148	*13*	194	*12*
4th quarter	173	*6*	198	*–3*
1975 1st quarter	143	*7*	219	*16*
2nd quarter	135	*3*	197	*–2*
1974 April	139	*5*	180	*11*
May	123	*8*	206	*19*
June	132	*9*	202	*18*
July	117	*9*	205	*19*
August	141	*13*	207	*15*
September	185	*16*	194	*12*
October	206	*12*	192	*18*
November	156	*1*	222	*10*
December	158	*5*	198	*–3*
1975 January	99	*18*	205	*15*
February	155	*15*	213	*16*
March	176	*–3*	219	*16*
April	149	*7*	195	*8*
May	128	*4*	213	*3*
June	130	*–2*	197	*–2*

TABLE 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks‡
	June 1975	Jan.-June 1975	June 1975
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	−12	–	−30
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	−3	22	58
Women's underwear	−14	6	4
Women's hose and children's socks	−44	−17	−10
Women's millinery	−18	6	8
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	−14	3	37
Children's wear	−12	−9	−25
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	−30	−4	21
Gloves	−17	−17	1
Piece-goods and nets	−22	−3	−55
Household textiles	−10	2	−34
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	10	14	1
Boots and shoes	18	−4	−14
Total†	−2	6	−2

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Notes

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, the Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (tel. 01-580 2902).

Turnover of the motor trades in the second quarter of 1975

The total turnover of the motor trades in the second quarter of 1975, after rebasing on 1972 = 100 was 19 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1974. This compares with 18 per cent before rebasing. The percentage increase in the second quarter of 1975 was similar to that for the fourth quarter of 1974 and rather less than in the first quarter of 1975, where the comparison was markedly affected by the three-day week working and the shortage of petrol early in 1974.

New vehicle sales in the second quarter of 1975 were 10 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1974, and used vehicle sales were 24 per cent higher. On the same comparison other sales and receipts (which include sales of petrol, oil, tyres, spares and accessories, and receipts from servicing and repairs) rose by 23 per cent.

The rebased series

The index numbers of the series have now been fully rebased on the results of the large scale 1972 inquiry into the motor trades. The total turnover figure for 1972 was given in an article in *Trade and Industry* of 27 June 1975, but the figures for new vehicle sales, used vehicle sales, and other sales have not previously been published. All quarterly estimates from 1972 onwards have been recalculated. In this rebasing the quarterly estimates of turnover in the motor trades were built up using the detailed analysis of their structure provided by the 1972 inquiry. The results from that inquiry were used to derive weights for the various elements of the index numbers and to reclassify if necessary the individual contributors to the quarterly inquiry. This has resulted in small changes in the quarter to quarter movements in the indices for total turnover.

Notes

The statistics are of turnover at current prices. Movements therefore include the effect of price changes, including changes in purchase tax before the second quarter of 1973, the introduction of VAT and car tax from the second quarter of 1973, the introduction of VAT on petrol from the second quarter of 1974, and subsequent changes in the rate of VAT. The turnover includes transactions between dealers in addition to final sales. Vehicles include commercial vehicles as well as private cars and motor cycles.

The figures are *not* seasonally adjusted.

The returns made by a voluntary panel are used to project the figures of turnover in a 'base year' obtained in a comprehensive inquiry to motor traders. It is expected that more detailed quarterly statistics will be compiled following the publication of the results of the comprehensive inquiry for 1972.

Index numbers of turnover per quarter at current prices (including purchase tax or VAT and car tax)

Percentage change compared with a year earlier in brackets 1972 = 100

	Total turnover	New vehicle sales	Used vehicle sales	Other sales
Turnover in 1972 (£ million)	(£8,109m)	(£3,089m)	(£1,373m)	(£3,647m)
1972	100	100	100	100
1973	111 (+11)	110 (+10)	102 (+2)	115 (+15)
1974	119 (+7)	106 (−3)	100 (−2)	137 (+19)
1972 1st qtr.	95	94	100	93
2nd qtr.	105	109	107	101
3rd qtr.	102	101	103	104
4th qtr.	98	96	90	102
1973 1st qtr.	117 (+23)	126 (+34)	119 (+18)	109 (+17)
2nd qtr.	110 (+5)	110 (+1)	103 (−3)	113 (+12)
3rd qtr.	114 (+12)	111 (+10)	108 (+5)	119 (+15)
4th qtr.	102 (+4)	93 (−3)	80 (−12)	118 (+16)
1974 1st qtr.	108 (−8)	102 (−20)	87 (−27)	120 (+10)
2nd qtr.	122 (+11)	112 (+2)	106 (+3)	136 (+20)
3rd qtr.	126 (+11)	110 (−1)	111 (+3)	146 (+22)
4th qtr.	121 (+18)	102 (+10)	95 (+20)	147 (+24)
1975 1st qtr.	137 (+27)	127 (+25)	116 (+33)	152 (+27)
2nd qtr.	145 (+19)	123 (+10)	132 (+24)	168 (+23)

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 15 August 1975.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Dick Deadeye	BR/E 38211/16/8/80	81	11 August	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Bill Melendez Productions Ltd.
The Rocky Horror Picture Show	BR/E 38212/16/8/80	100	12 August	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Michael White Productions Ltd.
53° North 10° East	BR/E 38213/16/8/80	18	12 August	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Global Films Ltd. and Queensway Promotions Ltd.
That Lucky Touch	BR/E 38214/16/8/80	93	12 August	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	De Grunwald Films Ltd.
Rory Gallagher's Irish Tour	BR/E 38217/16/8/80	84	15 August	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Quarry Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2410	BR/E 38125/16/8/80	8	15 August	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Europe For All Seasons	F 38215	18	13 August	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Paramount Communications and Scott Miller and Robert Boucher, California
The Eiger Sanction	F 38216	118	13 August	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures, California
Status Quo At Wembley	F 38218	24	15 August	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Quarry Productions Ltd.

Insurance companies in 1974

This article summarises the information on investment and assets held by insurance companies in 1974, published quarterly in Business Monitor M5, Insurance Companies' and Private Pension Funds' Investment, obtainable from HM Stationery Office, price 52p per annum. The previous annual article was published in *Trade and Industry*, 5 September 1974.

Total net investment by insurance companies showed only a small increase in 1974, almost all of which was accounted for by general funds, the total net investment of long-term funds being virtually unchanged. The most striking feature of the investment of both long-term and general funds in 1974 was the marked shift into cash and short-term assets with corresponding reductions in most other types of investment, especially company and British government securities.

The book value of assets held at the end of 1974 was about 6 per cent higher than at the end of 1973. Despite the marked change in investment behaviour there was only a moderate change in the distribution of the holdings of assets as net investment in 1974 was only a small proportion, 8 per cent, of the value of assets held.

In addition to the assets of companies and branches operating in the United Kingdom, the figures include assets held in respect of subsidiaries and branches overseas, but exclude direct investment in these. Estimates for Collecting Friendly Societies are included. Transactions in assets and net investments are given at cash transactions values, holdings of public sector securities at nominal values and holdings of other securities at book values. Detailed notes are provided at the end of the article.

Extended coverage

The coverage of these statistics has now been extended to all insurance companies operating in the United Kingdom. Previously they covered only members of the British Insurance Association (BIA) and collecting friendly societies, and the information was provided to the Department of Industry by the BIA. In 1974 the Department of Industry began to collect information from a sample of insurance companies who were not members of the BIA. This information combined with that supplied by the BIA has enabled estimates of investments and holdings of financial assets to be made for all insurance companies operating in the United Kingdom. For long-term funds non-members of the BIA accounted for about 10 per cent of net investment in 1974 and about 8 per cent of assets held at the end of 1973; for general funds the proportions were 3 per cent of net investment and 8 per cent of assets. The inclusion of insurers who are not members of the BIA does not alter the pattern of net investment markedly.

These new figures are published for the first time this month in Business Monitor M5, Insurance Companies' and Private Pension Funds' Investment, for the first quarter of 1975. This monitor gives quarterly net investment by all insurance companies from the first quarter of 1974 and their holdings of these assets at the end of 1973 and 1974. It also gives a historic run of figures of net investment by members of the BIA annually from 1962 to 1974 and their holdings of assets at the end of each year from 1962 to 1973.

For this article it is possible to discuss the changes in holdings of

TABLE 1 Total net investment of insurance companies, 1971-74 (1)

£ million

	Combined funds									Long-term funds				
	Net investment					Assets acquired	Assets realised	Assets acquired	Assets realised	Net investment				
	1971 (2)	1972 (2)	1973 (2)	1974 (2)	1974 (3)	1974 (2)	1974 (2)	1974 (3)	1974 (3)	1971 (2)	1972 (2)	1973 (2)	1974 (2)	1974 (3)
British government and government-guaranteed securities:														
Period to maturity:														
Up to 5 years	−2.4	28.8	−22.1	22.3	23.7	703.4	681.1	824.6	800.9	−9.0	32.2	−29.7	9.7	8.6
Over 5 years and up to 10 years	−39.1	−15.7	143.1	27.2	65.6	762.4	735.2	864.4	798.9	−46.9	−26.6	114.8	14.1	53.2
Over 10 years and up to 15 years	25.3	−7.8	24.9	−76.9	−80.4	253.6	330.5	270.6	351.1	15.1	−5.9	27.3	−71.8	−75.5
Over 15 years	492.9	311.1	169.0	129.1	129.0	1,832.6	1,703.5	1,894.5	1,765.5	429.7	282.4	179.5	151.6	154.2
Undated	27.5	−28.0	3.8	−23.7	−22.9	161.2	184.9	164.1	187.0	27.7	−26.8	4.0	−24.0	−24.4
Total	504.2	288.4	318.6	78.0	115.1	3,713.3	3,635.2	4,018.2	3,903.3	416.6	255.2	295.8	79.4	116.0
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	−12.9	−12.3	16.6	41.8	54.3	90.6	48.8	106.0	51.7	−12.9	−9.1	12.6	25.8	36.1
Company securities:														
Ordinary shares	365.3	679.9	356.7	11.7	11.1	851.6	839.9	894.0	882.8	295.3	535.1	276.5	12.9	12.2
Unit trust units	10.7	30.0	29.9	24.9	66.2	26.9	2.0	71.3	5.1	10.3	30.0	30.3	24.9	66.2
Preference shares	−4.5	2.8	10.4	10.1	10.2	34.0	23.9	34.5	24.3	−6.3	−10.8	1.3	2.3	2.5
Debentures, etc.	115.6	166.0	62.9	16.2	17.5	240.6	224.4	248.9	231.4	103.9	149.4	29.7	15.9	17.4
Total	487.1	878.7	459.9	62.9	105.1	1,153.0	1,090.1	1,248.7	1,143.6	403.1	703.8	337.8	56.0	98.3
Other investments:														
Mortgages and loans:														
Home:														
House purchase loans	14.9	3.1	120.1	117.4	120.1	243.6	126.2	249.2	129.1	11.3	−20.8	108.9	105.1	106.9
Loans on companies policies	0.3	−0.1	7.0	16.0	19.8	57.4	41.4	62.7	42.9	0.2	−0.1	7.0	16.0	19.8
Other mortgages and loans	41.7	50.9	134.9	54.1	59.9	169.3	115.2	176.2	116.2	30.1	45.6	131.7	37.4	43.0
Overseas	1.6	10.0	3.2	5.1	5.3	13.4	8.3	13.8	8.5	1.7	9.7	4.7	4.5	4.7
Overseas government, etc., securities	1.9	0.7	2.4	7.7	7.7	43.1	35.4	44.3	36.6	−0.3	3.8	1.0	8.2	8.3
Land, property and ground rent	198.1	131.1	306.8	352.6	405.1	490.3	137.7	552.5	147.4	189.0	124.8	285.4	391.7	443.6
Other	−0.1	0.1	0.1	6.4	8.2	16.9	10.5	21.3	13.1	−0.1	0.1	—	5.2	5.5
Total	258.3	195.9	575.2	559.5	626.1	1,034.1	474.6	1,119.9	493.8	231.8	163.2	538.8	568.2	631.8
Total of investments	1,236.6	1,350.8	1,370.4	742.2	900.5	5,991.0	5,248.5	6,492.9	5,592.4	1,038.7	1,113.1	1,185.0	729.4	882.2
Cash and short-term assets	−49.7	202.3	201.1	871.2	868.2					−85.1	115.4	125.7	547.6	521.6
Agents' balances, etc.	54.9	88.9	91.6	135.3	140.7					17.3	41.4	11.4	46.2	68.7
Total net investment	1,241.8	1,642.0	1,663.0	1,745.7	1,909.4					970.9	1,269.9	1,322.2	1,323.2	1,472.4

(1) Net investment and transactions in assets are at cash transaction values.
(2) Excluding non-members of the British Insurance Association.
(3) Including an estimate for non-members of the British Insurance Association.
— = Nil or less than £0.05 million.

assets by all insurance companies between the end of 1973 and 1974 as estimates are available for all insurance companies for both years. However, for net investment, estimates are available for all insurance companies only for 1974 and in the text below figures relating to values in 1974 cover all insurance companies but the percentage changes in both the net investment between years and the pattern of net investment within years relate only to members of the BIA.

Net investment in 1974

Insurance companies' total net investment, including changes in agents' balances, etc, was £1,909 million in 1974. The net investment of BIA members increased by 5 per cent from the previous year. This rate of increase was greater than in 1973 but slower than in 1972.

The shift in investment away from long-term assets and into cash and short-term assets was associated with the uncertain climate for investment and the sharp fall in share prices through 1974. Cash and short term assets accounted for nearly half of net investment by the combined funds, compared with 12 per cent in both 1972 and 1973. The main reduction was the fall in investment in ordinary shares to 1 per cent of net investment in 1974 from 21 per cent in the previous year, which in turn was a marked reduction from the highest recorded proportion of 41 per cent in 1972 when share prices were at their peak. Investment in debentures also fell and company securities as a whole absorbed only 4 per cent of net investment compared with 28 per cent in 1973 and 54 per cent in 1972. A large part of this decline in investment in company securities took place in the latter half of 1974 and particularly in the fourth quarter when there was disinvestment in these securities.

British government securities absorbed 4½ per cent of net investment compared with 19 per cent in 1973 and 18 per cent in 1972. There was a shift out of undated securities and those with a maturity of 10 to 15 years into short-dated securities and those with a maturity of over 15 years. On the other hand investment in local authority securities more than doubled and accounted for 2½ per cent of net investment. There was also a further small increase in the proportion of investment allocated to property, which accounted for 20 per cent compared with 18 per cent in 1973 and only 8 per cent in 1972. Given the depressed market for property in 1974 this continued high level of investment in property implied a substantial increase in the volume of property purchased compared with 1973. The proportion invested in loans and mortgages fell, though loans for house purchase remained at a level similar to that of 1973.

The pattern of net investment of long-term funds, which is shown in Table 2, displays a similar distribution to that of combined funds, that is, large falls in the proportions of total net investment going to British government and company securities and increases in cash and short-term assets, and property. The increase in the percentage allocation for cash was from 10 to 41 per cent, on the same scale as that for combined funds, whereas the percentage increase for property from 22 to 30 per cent was sharper than that for combined funds, due probably to the long-term funds' interest in assets yielding returns over a period of many years.

Table 3, which gives the pattern of investment in general funds, shows that there was a very large increase in the proportion of total net investment going to cash and short-term assets, from 22 per cent in 1973 to 76 per cent in 1974 (a lower rate of increase, however, than for combined funds), the build-up occurring largely in the latter half of the year. There were increases in the proportions allocated to local authority securities, and mortgages and loans, and decreases in all other items, the proportion allocated to ordinary shares falling from 24 to less than 0.5 per cent. A sharp decrease also took place in the proportion accounted for by debentures and there was net

TABLE 1 Total net investment of insurance companies, 1971-74 (1) (*continued*)

£ million

Long-term funds				General funds									
Assets acquired	Assets realised	Assets acquired	Assets realised	Net investment					Assets acquired	Assets realised	Assets acquired	Assets realised	
1974 (2)	1974 (2)	1974 (3)	1974 (3)	1971 (2)	1972 (2)	1973 (2)	1974 (2)	1974 (3)	1974 (2)	1974 (2)	1974 (3)	1974 (3)	
													British government and government-guaranteed securies:
515.2	505.3	620.4	611.9	6.6	−3.4	7.6	12.6	15.1	188.2	175.6	204.1	189.0	Period to maturity:
634.4	620.3	721.5	668.4	7.7	10.9	28.3	13.2	12.4	128.1	114.9	142.9	130.5	Up to 5 years
243.1	314.9	257.8	333.4	10.2	−1.8	−2.3	−5.0	−4.9	10.6	15.6	12.8	17.7	Over 5 years and up to 10 years
1,795.2	1,643.6	1,855.6	1,701.4	63.2	28.7	−10.6	−22.5	−25.2	37.4	59.9	38.9	64.1	Over 10 years and up to 15 years
157.5	181.5	159.1	183.5	−0.2	−1.2	−0.2	−0.3	1.6	3.7	3.4	5.1	3.5	Over 15 years
													Undated
3,345.3	3,265.9	3,614.5	3,498.5	87.6	33.2	22.8	−1.4	−1.0	368.0	369.4	403.7	404.7	Total
													United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities
62.5	36.6	74.8	38.7	—	−3.2	4.0	15.9	18.2	28.1	12.2	31.2	13.0	
													Company securities:
673.4	660.5	707.1	694.9	70.0	144.7	80.2	−1.2	−1.1	178.3	179.4	186.9	187.9	Ordinary shares
26.7	1.7	71.1	4.9	0.4	—	−0.4	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	Unit trust units
15.0	12.7	15.4	12.9	1.8	13.6	9.1	7.8	7.7	19.0	11.1	19.1	11.4	Preference shares
202.2	186.3	209.7	192.3	11.7	16.6	33.2	0.2	0.1	38.4	38.1	39.2	39.1	Debentures, etc.
917.2	861.2	1,003.3	905.0	83.9	174.9	122.1	6.9	6.8	235.8	228.9	245.4	238.6	Total
													Other investments:
													Mortgages and loans:
													Home:
219.4	114.3	223.6	116.7	3.6	23.9	11.8	12.3	13.2	24.2	11.9	25.6	12.4	House purchase loans
57.4	41.4	62.6	42.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Loans on companies policies
146.6	109.2	153.3	110.3	11.7	5.3	3.2	16.8	16.9	22.7	5.9	22.8	5.9	Other mortages and loans
9.2	4.6	9.6	4.9	−0.1	0.3	−1.5	0.6	0.6	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.6	Overseas
													Overseas government etc. securities
23.7	15.5	24.0	15.7	2.2	−3.1	1.4	−0.5	−0.6	19.4	19.9	20.3	20.8	Land, property and ground rent
445.1	53.4	506.7	63.1	9.1	6.3	21.4	−39.1	−38.5	45.2	84.3	45.8	84.3	Other
15.4	10.2	17.8	12.3	—	—	0.1	1.2	2.7	1.5	0.3	3.4	0.7	
916.7	348.6	997.7	365.9	26.5	32.7	36.4	−8.7	−5.7	117.3	126.0	122.2	127.9	Total
5,241.7	4,512.3	5,690.3	4,808.1	197.9	237.6	185.4	12.7	18.3	749.2	736.5	802.6	784.3	Total of investments
				35.4	86.9	75.3	323.7	346.7					Cash and short-term assets
				37.6	47.5	80.1	89.1	72.0					Agents balances, etc.
				270.9	372.1	340.8	425.5	437.0					Total net investment

disinvestment in property in 1974, a distinct contrast with the increase in investment in property by long-term funds.

Holdings of assets at the end of 1974

The book value of assets held for long-term funds was £20,718 million at 31 December 1974 as shown in Table 4, an increase of 5 per cent on holdings at the end of 1973, and about half the rate of increase in the previous years. Cash and short-term assets doubled in importance but only accounted for 6 per cent of total holdings at the end of 1974. The other marked change was in the holdings of ordinary shares which dropped from 25 to 21 per cent of total holdings, due mainly to the writing down of the book value of shares held because of falling share prices rather than to the low level of net purchase in 1974. The proportion of assets held in debentures also fell slightly, while that held in property increased slightly. Government securities continued to account for 22 per cent of holdings as in 1973, but holdings of local authority securities showed a small increase.

The book value of assets held for general funds increased by 14 per cent to £3,639 million at the end of 1974. The changes in the pattern of assets held were similar to those for long-term funds – a sharp increase in holdings of cash and short-term assets (which accounted for 22 per cent of total assets compared with 15 per cent a year earlier) and a fall in the book value of ordinary shares which declined from 28 per cent to 22 per cent of total holdings at the end of 1974. Similarly the proportion of assets held in debentures fell slightly while that in property showed a small increase. The proportion of holdings accounted for by government securities declined slightly but this was offset by an increase in holdings of local authority securities. Agents' balances, which absorb a much greater proportion of general funds' assets than of long-term funds', remained at 20 per cent of general funds' holdings, the same level as in 1973.

Notes and definitions

The statistics of net investment for 1974 and of assets held in 1973 and 1974 cover:

a All United Kingdom insurance companies registered and operating in the United Kingdom.
b All overseas insurance companies operating in the United Kingdom, in respect of their United Kingdom branches.
c Collecting Friendly Societies.

Up till 1974 the statistics cover:

a United Kingdom companies which are members of the British Insurance Association, that is, those whose parent company is registered in, and whose head office is situated in the United Kingdom.
b Commonwealth life companies which are members of the British Insurance Association, in respect of their United Kingdom business.
c Collecting Friendly Societies.

Holdings at the end of 1973 and transactions during 1974 are given on both bases; holdings at the end of 1974 are given on the new basis only.

The returns include assets held in respect of money remitted by overseas branches and subsidiaries of United Kingdom companies, but they exclude direct investment by a United Kingdom company in its overseas branches or subsidiaries, as well as financial assets held by or on behalf of those branches, even if held in the United Kingdom.

Thus the figures of holdings of assets differ from other published insurance statistics. The BIA itself publishes each year total investments of its British members. These figures differ in two important respects from those of holdings of assets of BIA members included in this article. First, the annual statistics published by the BIA include assets of overseas subsidiaries of United Kingdom companies,

TABLE 2 Pattern of investment of long-term insurance funds (1)

Percentage of totals

	Holdings of assets					Net investment in assets				
	End 1971 (2)	End 1972 (2)	End 1973 (2)	End 1973 (3)	End 1974 (3)	1971 (2)	1972 (2)	1973 (2)	1974 (2)	1974 (3)
British government and government guaranteed securities	24	23	23	22	22	43	20	22	6	8
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	2	2	2	2	3	−1	−1	1	2	2
Company securities:										
Ordinary shares	24	26	25	25	21	30	42	21	1	1
Unit trust units	—	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	4
Preference shares	1	1	1	1	1	−1	−1	—	—	—
Debentures, etc.	16	15	14	13	12	11	12	2	1	1
Mortgages and loans	16	15	15	14	14	4	3	19	12	12
Land, property and ground rents	13	13	14	16	17	19	10	22	30	30
Other investments (including overseas government, etc., securities)	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Cash and other short-term assets	1	2	2	3	6	−9	10	10	41	35
Agents' balances, etc.	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
£ million	15,011	16,574	18,125	19,732	20,718	971	1,270	1,322	1,323	1,472

(1) Holdings of British government and government guaranteed securities and United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities are at nominal values: other assets are at book values. Net investment in assets is at cash transaction values.
(2) Excluding non-members of the British Insurance Association.
(3) Including an estimate for non-members of the British Insurance Association.

TABLE 3 Pattern of investment of general insurance funds (1)

Percentage of totals

	Holdings of assets					Net investment in assets				
	End 1971 (2)	End 1972 (2)	End 1973 (2)	End 1973 (3)	End 1974 (3)	1971 (2)	1972 (2)	1973 (2)	1974 (2)	1974 (3)
British government and government guaranteed securities	14	12	12	12	11	32	9	7	—	—
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	2	1	1	1	2	—	−1	1	4	4
Company securities:										
Ordinary shares	28	31	30	28	22	26	39	24	—	—
Unit trust units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preference shares	5	5	4	4	3	1	4	3	2	2
Debentures, etc.	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	10	—	—
Mortages and loans	5	5	5	6	6	6	8	4	7	7
Land, property and ground rents	9	9	10	9	10	3	2	6	−9	−9
Other investments (including overseas government, etc., securities)	2	2	1	1	1	1	−1	—	—	—
Cash and other short-term assets	10	11	13	15	22	13	23	22	76	79
Agents balances, etc.	21	19	19	20	20	14	13	23	21	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
£ million	2,089	2,528	2,933	3,186	3,639	271	372	341	425	437

(1), (2) and (3) See notes (1), (2) and (3) above.

and secondly public sector securities in the present statistics are at nominal values while in the BIA's figures they are at book values.

The figures differ from those published by the Department of Trade in the Annual Summaries of Statements of Insurance Business published under the Insurance Companies Act, 1958 as amended, in an additional respect; the latter give assets by company regardless of the type of business compared with the breakdown between assets of long-term funds and assets of other funds in this article.

The Collecting Friendly Societies are not included in the annual summaries published under the 1958 Act, but one of the largest members of the Association of Collecting Friendly Societies is a member of the BIA and is included in the figures published by the BIA. Estimates for all Collecting Friendly Societies are included in the figures provided to the Department of Industry by the BIA and published in this article.

Cash and short-term assets include cash in hand and with United Kingdom banks, United Kingdom Treasury bills and local authority bills and temporary money, certificatse of deposit, and other short-term assets held in the United Kingdom or overseas.

Holdings of public sector securities are at nominal values; holdings of other investments are at book values. Transactions in assets are at cash values. Net investment is the difference between the cash value of assets acquired and the cash value of assets realised.

The statistics shown in Table 4 can give only a broad picture of the distribution of insurance companies' assets because of the different bases of valuation.

Changes in book values between the end of one year and of the next do not correspond to the cash value of transactions during the year because of revaluations.

Public sector securities include British government and government guaranteed securities and United Kingdom local authority securities (including harbour boards, water boards, etc). Treasury bills and local authority bills are not included under this heading, but under cash and short-term assets. Securities with optional redemption dates are classified by their final date. Conversions on maturity are omitted from the statistics of transactions in assets. However, the analysis of holdings of public sector securities by maturity dates relates to residual maturities and therefore the estimates of changes in holdings between one year and the next are affected by the transfer of stocks from longer to shorter maturity classifications.

Since the publications of figures for members of the BIA for 1974 in the Business Monitor (M5) in April 1975 they have been revised to include agents' balances, etc., which are only available annually. This item includes outstanding premiums, interest accrued, outstanding interest, dividends and rents, and worldwide reinsurance balances, which are probably the largest component.

Figues given in the tables in this article have been rounded, and totals are not always exactly equal to the sum of their components.

TABLE 4 Financial assets held by insurance companies 1971-74

£ million, end period

	Combined funds					Long-term funds					General funds				
	1971 (1)	1972 (1)	1973 (1)	1973 (2)	1974 (2)	1971 (1)	1972 (1)	1973 (1)	1973 (2)	1974 (2)	1971 (1)	1972 (1)	1973 (1)	1973 (2)	1974 (2)
PUBLIC SECTOR SECURITIES AT NOMINAL VALUES															
British government and government guaranteed securities:															
Period to maturity:															
Up to 5 years	117	151	176	207	287	57	89	83	107	147	60	62	93	100	140
Over 5 and up to 10 years	209	226	373	410	446	166	167	296	326	341	43	58	77	84	105
Over 10 and up to 15 years	170	177	619	643	615	129	148	576	599	573	41	29	43	44	42
Over 15 years	2,669	2,947	2,720	2,797	3,062	2,532	2,787	2,596	2,668	2,960	138	160	123	130	102
Undated	664	604	620	625	467	659	600	605	609	444	6	4	14	16	23
Total	3,829	4,104	4,507	4,682	4,877	3,542	3,791	4,156	4,308	4,465	287	313	351	374	412
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities:															
Period to maturity:															
Up to 5 years	81	87	127	141	322	65	72	110	123	272	16	15	17	18	50
Over 5 and up to 10 years	114	103	89	95	92	100	92	78	83	81	13	11	11	12	11
Over 10 and up to 15 years	62	58	58	61	56	57	51	51	52	49	6	7	8	9	6
Over 15 years	115	109	93	94	88	110	105	89	89	85	5	4	4	5	3
Undated	33	32	32	33	32	32	32	31	32	31	1	—	1	1	1
Total	405	389	399	424	590	364	353	358	379	518	41	37	40	45	72
Total of public sector securities	4,234	4,493	4,906	5,106	5,468	3,906	4,144	4,514	4,687	4,984	328	349	392	419	484
OTHER ASSETS AT BOOK VALUES:															
Company securities: (3)															
Ordinary shares	4,141	5,148	5,464	5,751	5,051	3,552	4,373	4,597	4,856	4,258	590	775	867	895	793
Unit trust units	66	106	119	415	447	65	105	118	414	446	1	1	1	1	1
Preference shares	312	308	309	373	311	201	185	181	184	186	112	123	128	130	125
Debentures, etc.	2,533	2,670	2,734	2,801	2,720	2,439	2,555	2,594	2,657	2,585	95	116	139	144	136
Total	7,053	8,232	8,625	9,280	8,528	6,256	7,218	7,490	8,111	7,475	796	1,014	1,135	1,169	1,054
Mortgages and loans:															
Home- House purchase loans	1,172	1,169	1,290	1,303	1,471	1,132	1,110	1,218	1,229	1,381	40	59	72	74	89
Loans on companies' policies	194	189	194	205	293	194	188	194	204	293	—	—	—	1	—
Other mortgages and loans	1,102	1,147	1,292	1,313	1,345	1,053	1,095	1,231	1,252	1,263	49	52	61	61	82
Overseas	48	48	53	57	53	39	39	41	45	47	9	9	12	12	6
Overseas government, etc. securities	127	132	136	141	138	88	93	96	98	91	39	40	40	43	47
Land, property and ground rents	1,125	2,354	2,932	3,378	3,904	1,932	2,120	2,636	3,082	3,558	192	234	296	296	346
Other	—	—	—	10	23	—	—	—	9	21	—	—	—	1	2
Total	4,768	5,039	5,898	6,407	7,227	4,438	4,645	5,417	5,919	6,654	329	394	481	488	573
Total of other securities and assets	16,055	17,764	19,429	20,793	21,223	14,601	16,007	17,421	18,717	19,113	1,454	1,758	2,008	2,076	2,111
Cash and short-term assets	349	551	752	1,150	2,019	148	263	389	679	1,201	202	289	364	471	818
Agents balances, etc.	696	785	877	975	1,115	263	304	315	336	405	434	481	561	639	711
Total assets	17,100	19,101	21,058	22,918	24,357	15,011	16,574	18,125	19,732	20,718	2,089	2,528	2,933	3,186	3,639

(1) Excluding non-members of the British Insurance Association.
(2) Including an estimate for non-members of the British Insurance Association.
(3) The figures include investments in companies registered overseas combined long-term and general funds' total holdings in £ million are shown below.

Companies registered in	USA and Canada	EEC	Rest of the World	Overseas sterling area
1971 (1)	342	68		115
1972 (1)	445	124		152
1973 (1)	515	166		153
1973 (2)	529	176		162
1974 (2)	500	122	171	

Private pension funds in 1974

This article discusses recent trends in the transactions and the assets of the self-administered private pension funds of industrial and commercial companies and non-profitmaking bodies which do not operate their pension schemes through insurance companies. Funds of co-operative societies are not included. The article summarises investment by the funds during 1974 and the assets held by them at the end of 1974, together with comparable figures for earlier years.

Quarterly figures are published in Business Monitor M5, Insurance Companies' and Private Pension Funds' Investment, obtainable from HMSO, price 52p per annum.

Transactions in assets in 1974

Total net investment by the funds during 1974 is estimated to have been about £740 million, an increase of 32 per cent over net investment during 1973 and a slightly smaller increase than that of 36 per cent between 1972 and 1973. Figures of the net investment by the funds from 1971 to 1974 are shown in Table 1.

The most marked feature of net investment by private pension funds was the shift into cash and short-term assets and, to some extent, property, with lower investment in most other forms of assets, in particular company securities, associated with the general uncertainties about investment and the decline in share prices through 1974. This pattern is similar to that shown by insurance companies (see the article on page 470). Short-term assets and liabilities absorbed £449 million (61 per cent of net investment) in 1974 compared with £170 million (31 per cent) in 1973. Over two-fifths of this increase in cash and net short-term assets went into cash, with another two-fifths going into local authority bills. Short-term liabilities were reduced for the second year running and accounted for one-tenth of the increase.

More than half of this build-up of cash and short-term assets occurred in the last quarter of 1974 and with the recovery in share prices since that time is unlikely to continue at this rate; in the first quarter of 1975, figures for which appear in the Business Monitor, M5, for the first quarter of 1975, there was a large reduction in cash and short-term assets. A large part of the shift during 1974 was accounted for by lower investment in company securities which fell to £70 million (only 9 per cent of net investment) in 1974, compared with £151 million (27 per cent) in 1973, and £279 million (68 per cent) in 1972 when share prices were at their peak. About half of the £81 million reduction between 1973 and 1974 was accounted for by a £42 million turn-round in purchases of debentures resulting in a disinvestment of £23 million in 1974. Investment in ordinary shares fell by £33 million.

Purchases of government securities, which over the past decade 1964-1973 have been positive in only four years, remained fairly high in 1974 compared with earlier years, although at £82 million (11 per cent of net investment) were lower than in 1973 when purchases were £103 million (18 per cent of net investment). Within this total in 1974 there was a switch out of securities with a maturity of over 10 years to shorter dated securities. For local authority securities, there was for the first time since 1969 an increase in investment in these securities which absorbed 2¼ per cent of net investment in 1974 compared with a disinvestment equal to 1 per cent of net investment in 1973. There was a decrease in the value of investment in all other types of assets except property, purchases of which accounted for £112 million in 1974 against £89 million in 1973, but even then the proportion of net investment allocated to property did not increase.

Holdings of assets

The current value of assets held by the funds is estimated to have decreased for the second year running, from £6,199 million to £5,108 million at the end of 1974, a fall of nearly 18 per cent. As in 1973, there was a substantial fall in holdings of company securities offset only in part by an increase in cash and other assets. The current value of ordinary shares held fell by 38 per cent to £2,019 million despite net purchases of over £90 million in 1974. The current value of debentures and preference share holdings also fell by more than the disinvestment in them during the year. Company securities as a whole accounted for only half of total assets held at the end of 1974 compared with just under two-thirds in 1973 and nearly three-quarters at the end of 1972 when share prices were very high.

Holdings of government and local authority securities both increased slightly in value between the ends of 1973 and 1974, and in total accounted for 15 per cent of total assets at the end of 1974 compared with 12 per cent in 1973. However, for both types of security the increase in value was considerably less than the amount of purchases in 1974, due to the rise in interest rates which reduced the market value of the holdings of these securities. Holdings of cash and short-term assets increased markedly in value as a result of the switch into these assets during 1974 and accounted for 15 per cent of total assets at the end of 1974 compared with 7 per cent a year earlier. For the second year running there was an increase in the value of holdings of property bringing holdings up to 16 per cent of total assets at the end of 1974 compared with 12 per cent in 1973 and 8 per cent in 1972. Holdings of mortgages and loans, overseas government securities, property unit trusts and other assets all fell slightly, though accounting for much the same percentage of total assets as at the end of 1973.

Notes and definitions

The statistics relate to the self-administered pension and superannuation funds of the private sector, including those of companies and non-profitmaking bodies. Respondents are asked to make returns covering financial assets of funds whose investment policy is managed from within the United Kingdom, including the funds of any subsidiary companies. Some undertakings operate two or more pension funds; such funds have been treated as single funds in the statistics.

Funds which operate primarily through insurance companies and funds of local authorities, public corporations or central government are not included. All funds with assets of £1 million or more have contributed to the inquiries, although not all of them have been able to give fully detailed statistics. About 1 in 4 of funds with assets of £0.1 million contribute to the statistics, while funds with assets below £0.1 million are not approached. Estimates have been made for quarterly transactions of, and assets held by, funds not included in the sample or which did not respond.

All the funds were asked if possible to give their marketable securities at 31 December at current market values. Funds representing just under 8 per cent of the total assets reported in the inquiry gave figures on a basis other than market value. Funds representing 26 per cent of total assets reported gave figures of assets for a date other than the calendar year (usually the end of March).

Short-term assets are those maturing within one year of originating date including loans payable at lender's option within one year of the date of issue. They include Treasury bills, local authority bills and temporary money, certificates of deposit, and other short-term assets. Balances due to stockholders on securities sold for future settlement have been deducted from short-term assets.

Totals in the tables are not always equal to the sum of their components because of rounding.

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TABLE 1 Total net investment by private pension funds, 1971 to 1974 (1)

	Net investment				Percentage of total net investment				Assets acquired	Assets realised
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1971	1972	1973	1974	1974	1974
	£ million				Per cent				£ million	
British Government and Government guaranteed securities:										
Period to maturity:										
Up to 5 years	7.3	−1.4	−15.5	25.1	*2.0*	*−0.4*	*−2.8*	*3.4*	304.6	279.5
Over 5 and up to 10 years	−7.6	4.4	43.1	77.2	*−2.1*	*1.1*	*7.7*	*10.5*	319.0	241.7
Over 10 and up to 15 years	−17.1	−8.7	−10.7	−10.7	*−4.6*	*−0.9*	*−1.9*	*−1.5*	73.5	84.3
Over 15 years	181.0	−19.7	81.9	−13.6	*49.2*	*−4.8*	*14.7*	*−1.8*	270.2	283.9
Undated	11.8	−10.5	4.0	3.5	*3.2*	*−2.6*	*0.7*	*0.5*	21.2	17.7
Total	175.4	−30.9	102.9	81.5	*47.7*	*−7.5*	*18.5*	*11.0*	988.6	907.1
United Kingdom local authority securities:										
Quoted:										
Period to maturity:										
Up to 10 years	−17.3	−6.3	1.7	14.1	*−4.7*	*−1.5*	*0.3*	*1.9*	41.1	26.9
Over 10 and up to 15 years	−2.7	−0.4	0.7	0.6	*−0.7*	*−0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	1.4	0.8
Over 15 years and undated	0.4	3.8	−6.9	2.3	*0.1*	*0.9*	*−1.2*	*0.3*	4.3	2.1
Unquoted	−2.5	−1.6	0.8	1.5	*−0.7*	*−0.4*	*0.1*	*0.2*	11.7	10.3
Total	−22.1	−4.5	−3.6	18.5	*−6.0*	*−1.1*	*−0.6*	*2.5*	58.5	40.1
Total of public sector securities	153.2	−35.4	99.2	100.0	*41.6*	*−8.6*	*17.8*	*13.6*	1,047.1	947.2
Company securities:										
Ordinary shares	169.8	276.3	125.5	93.0	*46.1*	*67.5*	*22.6*	*12.6*	598.1	505.1
Preference shares	0.2	3.3	6.7	−0.6	*0.1*	*0.8*	*1.2*	*−0.1*	9.0	9.7
Debentures, etc.	48.7	−1.1	19.2	−22.6	*13.2*	*−0.3*	*3.4*	*−3.1*	87.9	110.5
Total	218.7	278.5	151.4	69.8	*59.4*	*68.1*	*27.2*	*9.5*	695.0	625.2
Other investments:										
Mortgage and loans	0.4	−5.1	30.9	5.9	*0.1*	*−1.2*	*5.5*	*0.8*	61.7	55.7
Overseas government, etc. securities	−3.6	−3.3	−0.8	−5.2	*−1.0*	*−0.8*	*−0.1*	*−0.7*	5.4	10.6
Property unit trust units	27.6	30.4	13.0	0.7	*7.5*	*7.4*	*2.3*	*0.1*	7.3	6.6
Land, real property and ground rents	44.7	68.4	89.4	112.1	*12.1*	*16.7*	*16.1*	*15.2*	123.3	11.2
Other	2.1	1.7	3.0	4.4	*0.6*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.6*	6.8	2.3
Total	71.2	92.1	135.5	118.0	*19.3*	*22.5*	*24.3*	*16.0*	204.4	86.4
Total of investments	443.1	335.2	386.2	287.7	*120.4*	*81.9*	*69.4*	*39.0*	1,946.5	1,658.8
Short-term assets and liabilities:										
Cash in hand and with UK banks	−4.8	87.6	35.3	210.6	*−1.3*	*21.4*	*6.3*	*28.5*		
UK local authority bills and temporary money	17.4	19.9	24.5	169.7	*−4.7*	*4.9*	*4.4*	*23.0*		
Other short-term assets	−27.2	40.6	97.3	25.2	*−7.4*	*9.9*	*17.5*	*3.4*		
Short-term liabilities(2)	−25.7	−74.2	+13.2	+43.9	*−7.0*	*−18.1*	*+2.4*	*+6.0*		
Total	−75.1	74.0	170.3	449.4	*−20.4*	*18.1*	*30.6*	*60.9*		
Total investment	368.0	409.2	556.5	737.1	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*		

(1) Including estimates for private self-administered pension funds not contributing to the inquiries. The figures exclude funds of co-operative societies.
(2) An increase is indicated by a minus sign, a decrease by a plus sign.
— = Nil or less than £0.05 million.

TABLE 2 Assets held by private pension funds, 1971 to 1974 (1)

	Assets				Percentage of total assets			
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1971	1972	1973	1974
	£ million				Per cent			
British government and government guaranteed securities	785	684	668	673	*12.7*	*9.7*	*10.8*	*13.2*
United Kingdom local authority securities	112	105	91	92	*1.8*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.8*
Total	897	789	759	765	*14.5*	*11.2*	*12.2*	*15.0*
Company securities:								
Ordinary shares	3,616	4,341	3,263	2,019	*58.6*	*61.8*	*52.6*	*39.5*
Preference shares	22	22	28	24	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.5*	*0.5*
Debentures, etc.	841	857	710	517	*13.6*	*12.2*	*11.5*	*10.1*
Total	4,479	5,219	4,002	2,560	*72.5*	*74.2*	*64.6*	*50.1*
Other assets:								
Mortgages and loans	40	45	46	33	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.7*	*0.6*
Overseas government, etc., securities	25	21	20	14	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*
Property unit trust units	125	179	204	168	*2.0*	*2.5*	*3.3*	*3.3*
Land, real property and ground rents	477	545	723	799	*7.7*	*7.8*	*11.7*	*15.6*
Other	16	12	36	17	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.6*	*0.3*
Total	683	802	1,029	1,031	*11.1*	*11.4*	*16.6*	*20.2*
Cash and other short-term assets, net	116	218	410	752	*1.9*	*3.1*	*6.6*	*14.7*
Total assets	6,175	7,028	6,199	5,108	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

(1) Funds were asked to give their holdings of assets at current market values (see 'Notes and definitions'). The figures include estimates for private self-administered pension funds not contributing to the annual inquiries, but exclude funds of co-operative societies.

Engineering sales and orders (SIC orders VII, VIII and IX) up to May

The provisional trend estimates and seasonally adjusted volume index numbers of engineering sales and orders up to May 1975 are published in the accompanying table. After a period of generally level trends since the end of last year, both home and export sales have fallen a little in recent months, but the long and marked decline in net new orders appears to have halted. Indeed, the latest seasonally adjusted indices provide tentative signs that new orders for the home market may have improved on their low level at the beginning

Index numbers for the combined engineering industries (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX) (a)

Volume index numbers: Orders-on-hand. December 1970 unadjusted = 100 Net new orders and sales. 1970 average monthly sales = 100

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New net orders	Sales
Trend estimates									
1973 July	118	138	114	123	140	118	108	134	103
August	121	140	114	125	141	119	112	139	103
September	124	141	114	128	140	118	117	142	103
October	128	139	113	131	137	117	122	144	103
November	131	135	112	133	131	116	126	144	103
December	133	130	111	134	124	114	131	143	103
1974 January	135	125	110	135	117	112	135	142	104
February	136	121	109	135	112	111	140	141	105
March	137	117	109	135	109	110	143	139	108
April	138	115	110	134	107	110	146	135	110
May	138	114	112	133	108	111	148	128	113
June	138	112	113	133	109	112	149	120	115
July	137	110	114	132	109	113	148	111	116
August	136	107	114	131	108	113	147	104	117
September	135	103	113	130	104	112	144	100	117
October	133	100	113	128	100	111	142	99	118
November	131	96	113	126	96	110	140	99	118
December	128	94	112	124	92	110	138	98	118
1975 January	125	92	112	120	89	110	135	98	118
February	122	91	112	117	88	110	133	98	118
March	120	91	112	114	89	109	131	97	117
April	117	92	111	112	90	108	129	98	116
May	116	94	109	110	92	107	127	99	115
Percentage change (b) Feb.-May 1975	−5.5	3.5	−2.5	−6.0	4.5	−2.5	−4.5	1.0	−2.0
Seasonally adjusted									
1969	101	100	97	102	99	99	100	102	91
1970	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
1971	93	97	101	95	98	101	89	93	102
1972	99	103	101	103	108	105	90	91	92
1973	133	134	113	134	136	117	130	130	102
1974	129	109	111	124	105	111	138	118	113
1973 3rd quarter	125	142	114	128	143	118	117	139	104
4th quarter	133	135	113	134	132	117	130	143	104
1974 1st quarter	136	117	109	133	109	111	143	139	104
2nd quarter	139	119	111	134	114	110	150	132	113
3rd quarter	135	104	115	131	106	114	143	99	117
4th quarter	129	96	111	124	93	109	138	104	117
1975 1st quarter	119	89	113	114	88	112	130	93	117
1973 October	127	131	114	130	130	119	121	135	102
November	131	147	116	133	142	121	127	157	105
December	133	127	109	134	123	111	130	136	104
1974 January	136	126	104	136	119	107	136	143	99
February	136	115	110	135	107	111	139	133	108
March	136	111	112	133	100	115	143	140	106
April	138	120	110	133	110	108	147	146	114
May	139	115	108	134	111	108	149	125	108
June	139	122	114	134	120	113	150	127	116
July	137	97	116	131	94	116	149	106	115
August	136	105	115	130	107	112	146	101	122
September	135	110	113	131	118	112	143	88	115
October	133	102	113	129	99	111	142	107	117
November	131	94	111	127	92	109	140	100	114
December	129	93	111	124	88	107	138	106	120
1975 January	125	89	113	120	86	111	135	94	118
February	122	94	116	117	93	114	133	96	120
March	119	85	112	114	84	110	130	89	115
April	117	96	110	111	91	107	128	107	118
May	116	97	106	110	96	103	127	99	113
Dec. 74-Feb. 75 (av.)	122	92	113	117	89	111	133	98	119
Mar.-May 1975 (av.)	116	93	109	110	91	107	127	99	115
Percentage change (b)	−5.5	1.5	−3.5	−6.0	2.0	−3.5	−4.5	—	−3.5

(a) All figures are provisional.
(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period. The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point.

of the year, while new orders for overseas have been steady. The recent inflow of new business is still much lower than current sales, however, and order books are still falling throughout the engineering sector.

The trend in the volume of total sales decreased by 2½ per cent between February and May, with both home and export sales lower by similar proportions. These comparisons, and the moderately greater decreases shown by the three monthly averages of the seasonally adjusted estimates, partly reflect abnormally low sales to the home market in May. The very low delivery figures were mainly of domestic electrical goods following the boom in retail sales of these products in April to avoid the increase in VAT from 8 to 25 per cent. Retail shops have not rebuilt their stocks, and deliveries from manufacturers may be affected until demand recovers. Falling home sales in the months up to May were accompanied by some decrease also in export sales but the current trend is less certain.

The trend of total net new orders has increased during the latest three months by 3½ per cent. This chiefly reflects a greater inflow of home net new orders in recent months but trend estimates of export net new orders have also slightly increased, by 1 per cent in the three months up to May, suggesting that overseas orders may now be steadying after a decline of some 30 per cent from their peak in the last quarter of 1973.

The moderate improvement in the trend of new orders is not yet sufficient to hold total order books steady. Between February and May total orders-on-hand fell back by a further 5½ per cent, reflecting the continuing low levels of home new orders in relation to those of sales. Over the same period home orders-on-hand declined by 6 per cent, while export order books lengthened by 4½ per cent.

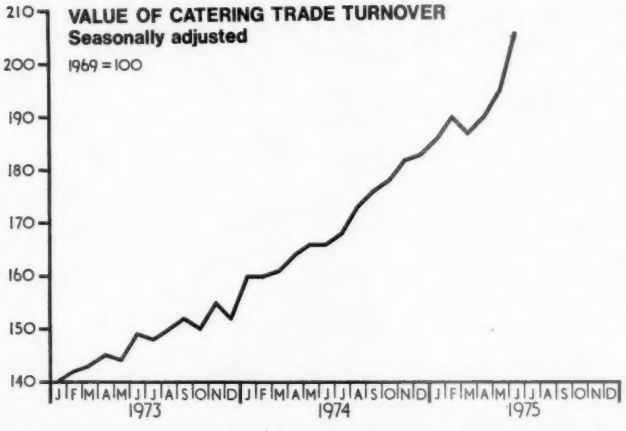
The revised figures published in this table are based on the Monthly Engineering Inquiry relating to May 1975. The response rate of 83 per cent to the inquiry for May is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional indices for this month. Taking into account late returns now received for February, March and April, response rates for these months were 89, 88 and 86 per cent respectively.

When using the volume index numbers and trends shown in the accompanying table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the values of engineering sales and orders to constant prices become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the volume estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent months and studies are currently in hand to ascertain the possible directions and magnitudes of any biasses, which may lead to revisions in due course.

Business Monitor PM 33-36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders) is obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £1.40 per annum. Volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders for total, home and export markets, for each of the three SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX (mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering respectively).

Turnover of the catering trades in June

The total turnover of the catering trades in the second quarter of 1975 was just over 5 per cent more than in the first quarter, at current prices and after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This was greater than in earlier months, suggesting an end to the slackening in the upward trend shown previously.



Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (*not* seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

		All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1975	1st quarter	19	17	15	21	18
	2nd quarter	19	16	14	22	17
	June	22	16	16	27	14

Turnover for all caterers in the second quarter of 1975 was 19 per cent more than in the same quarter of 1974. The largest increases were of 22 per cent for public houses (the largest component of the all-caterers index) and 17 per cent for canteens (the smallest component). Licensed hotels and holiday camps increased their turnover by 16 per cent whilst restaurants, cafes, and fish and chip shops reported an increase of 14 per cent.

TABLE 1 Turnover of all caterers seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

		Value at current prices (turnover in 1969 – £2,533 million)
1969		100
1970		108
1971		118
1972		131
1973		148
1974		170
1971	1st quarter	115
	2nd quarter	117
	3rd quarter	119
	4th quarter	122
1972	1st quarter	125
	2nd quarter	128
	3rd quarter	133
	4th quarter	138
1973	1st quarter	142
	2nd quarter	146
	3rd quarter	150
	4th quarter	152
1974	1st quarter	160
	2nd quarter	165
	3rd quarter	173
	4th quarter	181
1975	1st quarter	188
	2nd quarter	198
1974	July	168
	August	173
	September*	176
	October	178
	November	182
	December*	183
1975	January*	187
	February	190
	March*	188 r
	April	190
	May	195
	June*	206
1975	January-March	188
1975	April-June	198
Percentage increase		5

† The monthly periods consist of 4 weeks except those marked * which are of 5 weeks. The June 1975 period was the 5 weeks from 1 June 1975 to 5 July 1975 ; the June 1974 period was the 5 weeks from 26 May 1974 to 29 June 1974. The series are provisionally rebased using the broad results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. The detailed results of this inquiry will be incorporated in a final rebasing in due course. A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published in November 1972 under the title 'Catering Trades 1969 : Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO 32p net).

r = Revised figure.

Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for July

In July 1975 the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £174 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £294 million, seasonally adjusted, made up of a deficit of £234 million in trade in oil (that is, petroleum and petroleum products – for details see Table 12) and a deficit of £60 million in trade in non-oil goods. The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £120 million.

In the five months March to July 1975 the current account deficit averaged £52 million a month compared with £191 million a month in the previous three months.

£ million seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible balance: Trade in goods			Invisible balance:
		Petroleum and petroleum products	Other goods	Total	Services and other current transactions
1974	−3,771	−3,446	−1,813	−5,259	+1,488
1974 1st quarter	−935	−770	−509	−1,279	+344
2nd quarter	−955	−881	−435	−1,316	+361
3rd quarter	−830	−876	−334	−1,210	+380
4th quarter	−1,051	−919	−535	−1,454	+403
1975 1st quarter¶	−342	−781	+65	−716	+374
2nd quarter¶	−90	−662	+212	−450	+360
1975 February	−189	−263	−51	−314	+125†
March¶	+8	−206	+89	−117	+125†
April¶	−162	−213	−69	−282	+120*
May¶	+112	−226	+218	−18	+120*
June	−40	−223	+63	−160	+120*
July	−174	−234	−60	−294	+120*
Monthly averages**					
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	−191	−287	−32	−319	+128†
1975 March-July	−52	−220	+47	−173	+121*

* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

† One-third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

¶ The monthly figures for visible trade in March, April and May were distorted by the industrial dispute at the Port of London.

** See Note 1(k)

TABLE 1 Visible trade on balance of payments basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

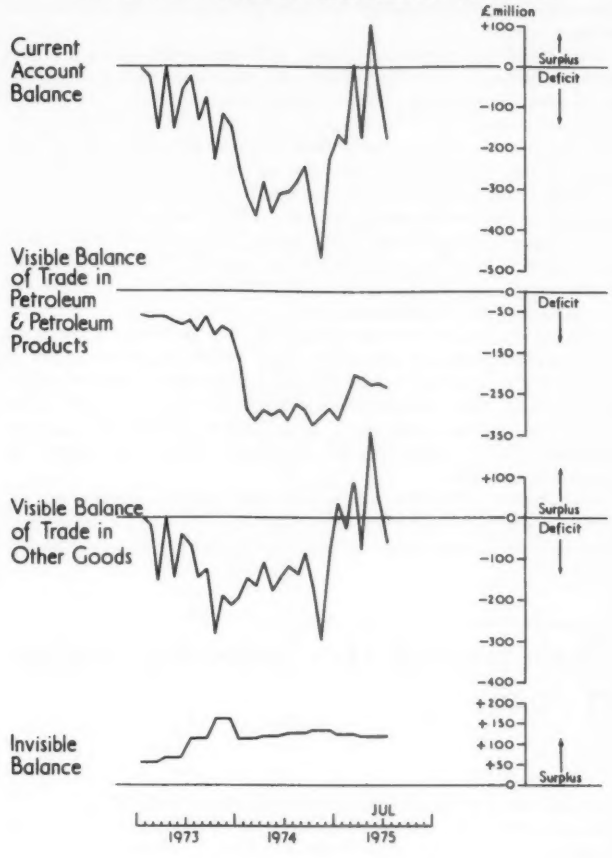
	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1973	11,512	13,813	−2,301
1974	15,589	20,848	−5,259
1973 1st quarter	2,685	3,039	−354
2nd quarter	2,788	3,189	−401
3rd quarter	2,991	3,560	−569
4th quarter	3,048	4,025	−977
1974 1st quarter	3,500	4,779	−1,279
2nd quarter	3,900	5,216	−1,316
3rd quarter	4,161	5,371	−1,210
4th quarter	4,029	5,482	−1,454
1975 1st quarter¶	4,571	5,287	−716
2nd quarter¶ r	4,382	4,832	−450
1975 February	1,451	1,765	−314
March¶	1,549	1,666	−117
April¶ r	1,362	1,644	−282
May¶ r	1,582	1,590	−8
June r	1,438	1,598	−160
July p	1,546	1,840	−294
Monthly averages**			
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	1,469	1,789	−319
1975 Mar.-July p	1,495	1,668	−173
Percentage change	+2	−7	

p Provisional estimates r = Revised estimates

** See Note 1(k)

¶ The monthly figures for visible trade in March, April and May were distorted by the industrial dispute at the Port of London

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



United Kingdom Trade

on a balance of payments basis
seasonally adjusted (except Unit Value Index)

Value: £million f.o.b.
Indices 1970 = 100

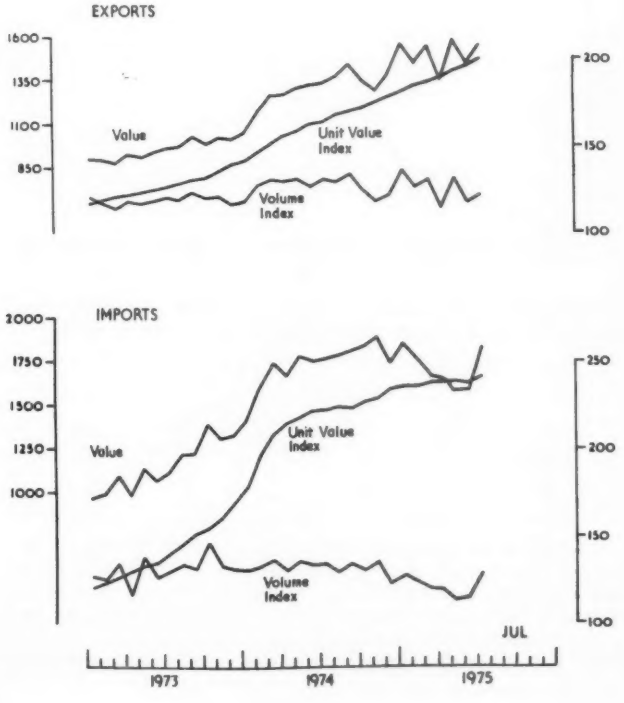


TABLE 2 Invisible trade¶

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

	Credits	Debits	Invisible balance
1973	7,989	6,801	+1,188
1974	9,715	8,227	+1,488
1973 1st quarter	1,744	1,574	+170
2nd quarter	1,876	1,684	+192
3rd quarter	2,065	1,725	+340
4th quarter	2,304	1,818	+486
1974 1st quarter	2,381	2,037	+344
2nd quarter	2,402	2,041	+361
3rd quarter	2,388	2,008	+380
4th quarter	2,544	2,141	+403
1975 1st quarter	2,568	2,194	+374
1975 April			+120*
May			+120*
June			+120*
July			+120*

¶ See Note 1(g).
* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

TABLE 3 Export and import unit value and volume index numbers on a balance of payments basis

Indices 1970 = 100

	Unit values (not seasonally adjusted)			Volume (seasonally adjusted)	
	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade†	Exports	Imports
1973	126.0	139.7	90.2	119.2	131.4
1974	162.7	217.6	74.8	127.6	133.0
1973 1st quarter	119.3	123.4	96.7	117.7	128.8
2nd quarter	123.8	133.1	93.0	118.6	127.1
3rd quarter	129.1	146.7	88.0	121.0	132.3
4th quarter	136.1	162.0	84.0	119.7	137.3
1974 1st quarter	147.2	195.5	75.3	126.8	134.3
2nd quarter	159.9	218.8	73.1	129.4	133.6
3rd quarter	168.1	224.4	74.9	131.8	133.3
4th quarter	175.8	231.3	76.0	122.4	130.9
1975 1st quarter	184.9	237.9	77.7	131.8	124.5
2nd quarter	193.4	239.1	80.9	121.6	115.4
1975 February	185.1	237.2	78.0	126.2	125.0
March	187.4	239.8	78.1	131.9	119.9
April	191.0	239.3	79.8	114.9	119.1
May	193.3	239.4	80.8	132.0	112.8
June	196.0	238.7	82.1	117.8	114.3
July p	199.6	242.1	82.5	122.2	128.5
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975**	182.1	236.4	77.0	128.9	125.6
1975 Mar.-July** p	193.5	239.9	80.7	123.8	118.9
Percentage change	+6½	+1½	+5	−4	−5½

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates ** See Note 1(k)

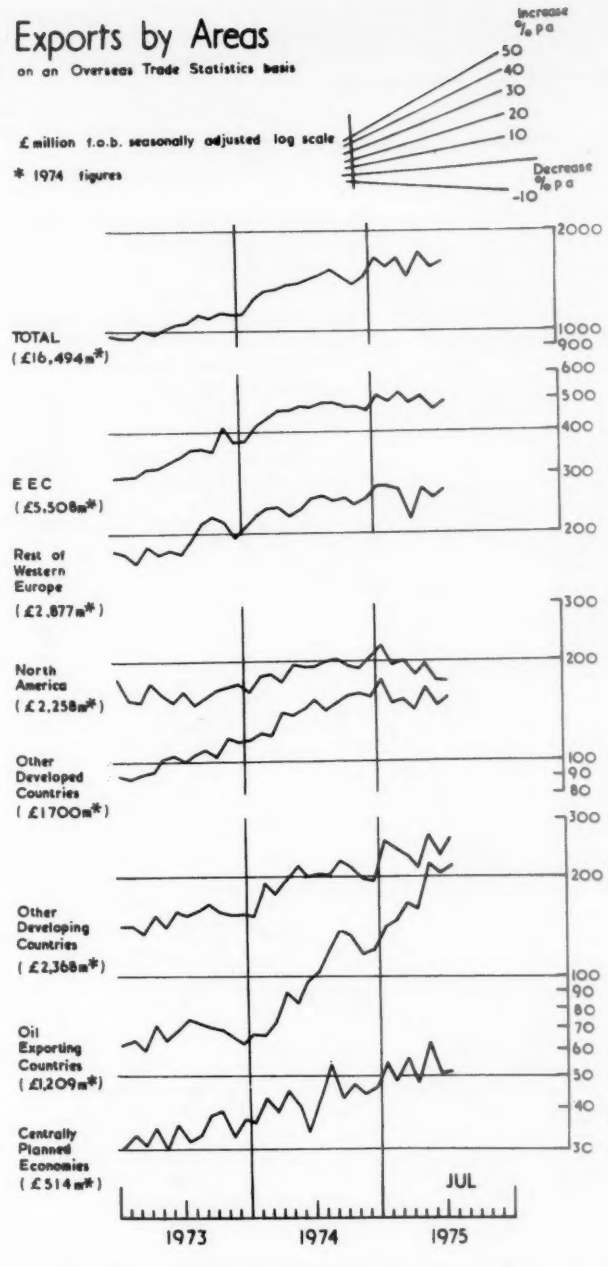
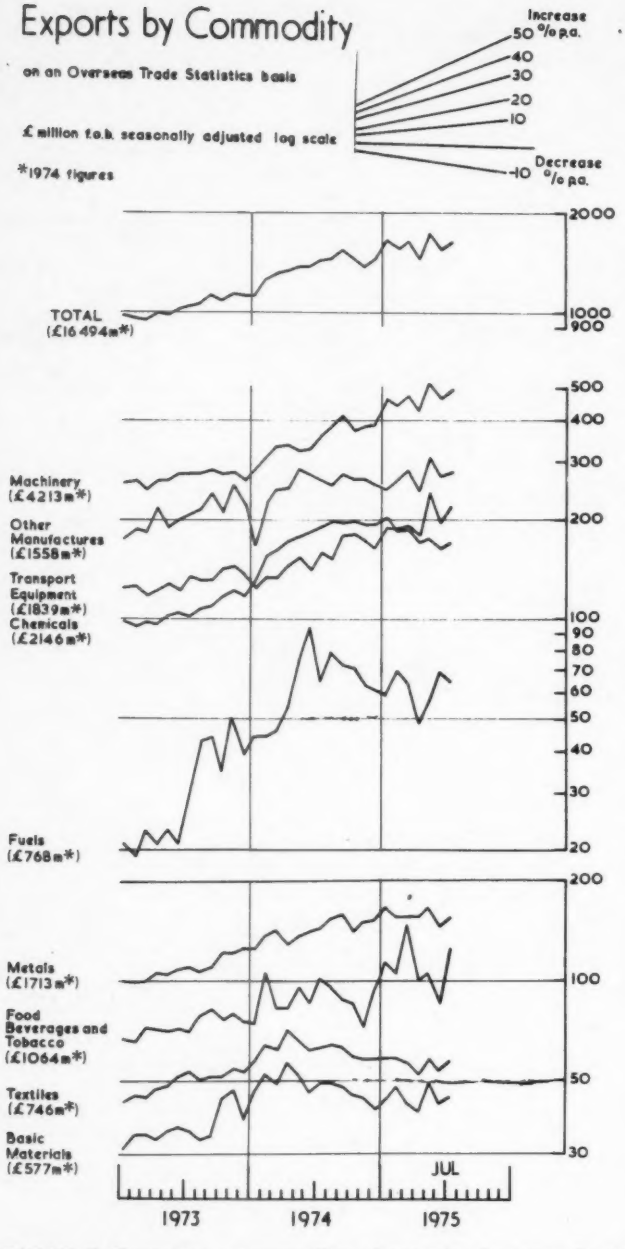


TABLE 4 Exports: areas¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

		Developed countries				Developing countries		
	Total	EEC	Rest of W Europe	North America	Other	Oil exporting countries	Other	Centrally planned economies
1974	16,494	5,508	2,877	2,258	1,700	1,209	2,368	514
1974 3rd quarter	4,427	1,454	757	592	446	364	629	139
4th quarter	4,284	1,413	747	584	475	369	606	137
1975 1st quarter r	4,838	1,520	823	618	479	459	735	158
2nd quarter r	4,700	1,475	747	552	458	588	711	160
1975 May r	1,702	516	271	195	166	221	266	62
June r	1,537	467	255	175	149	207	232	51
July p	1,642	493	269	174	158	220	261	57
Monthly Averages**								
1974 December-February 1975	1,551	486	269	206	160	137	231	49
1975 March-July p	1,596	498	257	186	154	195	242	55
Percentage change	+3	+2½	−4½	−10	−4	+43	+4½	+11

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates ** See Note 1(k)



VISIBLE TRADE

(a) Summary (figures on a Balance of Payments basis) (see Tables 1 and 3)

In July, there was a deficit on visible trade of £294 million, seasonally adjusted; the value of exports was £1,546 million and the value of imports was £1,840 million.

The visible trade deficit was substantially higher than the deficit of £160 million in June, mainly because the July figures included the arrival of the Beryl A oil production platform (the value of which approached £100 million) and because deliveries abroad to UK customers of new ships constructed in foreign shipyards were exceptionally high. Largely as a result of these special factors, the volume of imports increased by 12½ per cent between June and July. On the other hand the volume of exports rose by 3½ per cent. There was little change in the terms of trade as export unit values rose by 2 per cent and import unit values by 1½ per cent.

In the five months ended July (see Note 1(k)) the deficit on visible trade averaged £173 million compared with £319 million a month in the three months. The balance on non-oil trade was in surplus by £47 million a month in the period March to July in contrast to a monthly deficit of £32 million in the earlier period; the average monthly deficit on trade in oil fell from £287 million to £220 million.

The reduction in the monthly deficit between these periods resulted from a fall of 7 per cent in the value of imports and a rise of 2 per cent in the value of exports. The volume of imports fell by 5½ per cent compared with a fall of 4 per cent in the volume of exports; additionally there was a rise of 5 per cent in the terms of trade resulting from increases of 6½ per cent in the export unit value index and 1½ per cent in the import unit value index.

(b) Exports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

(i) Area analysis (see Table 4). Between the three months ended February and the five months ended July there was a fall of 2½ per cent in the average monthly value of exports to the developed countries in aggregate, and rises of 19 per cent and 11 per cent to the developing countries and to the centrally planned economies respectively. The increased shipments to the developing countries largely reflected an increase of 43 per cent to the oil exporting countries. Although there was a 2½ per cent rise in the average monthly value of deliveries to the EEC, this was more than offset by falls of 4½ per cent in deliveries to the rest of Western Europe, 10 per cent to North America and 4 per cent to all other developed countries taken together (ie Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan).

(ii) Commodity analysis (see Tables 5, 6 and 7). In the five months March to July there were widespread falls in the volume of exports of the major commodity classes, however exports of machinery and transport equipment exceptionally showing a small rise. In contrast export price increases were widespread, the exception being a small fall in the unit value index for textiles. In the latest period the average monthly value of exports of manufactures was 3½ per cent

TABLE 5 Exports: commodity classes¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment*	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1974	16,494	1,064	577	768	13,685	6,052	4,213	1,305	535	2,146	1,713	746	3,027	410
1974 3rd quarter	4,427	286	146	217	3,649	1,648	1,149	341	148	584	455	190	791	100
4th quarter	4,284	252	130	194	3,639	1,655	1,146	371	146	583	443	175	789	111
1975 1st quarter r	4,838	373	135	191	4,016	1,923	1 375	414	149	571	472	173	789	119
2nd quarter r	4,700	290	131	173	3,973	2,024	1,408	423	191	505	465	162	821	132
1975 May r	1,702	105	49	56	1,423	748	516	159	80	174	165	57	308	43
June r	1,537	85	42	68	1,307	664	464	141	54	162	147	53	269	50
July p	1,642	125	44	64	1,372	711	495	163	59	170	157	57	277	39
Monthly averages**														
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	1,551	106	45	63	1,296	614	430	131	46	192	157	58	255	36
1975 Mar.-July p	1,596	113	43	60	1,339	675	475	145	60	172	155	55	276	43
Percentage change	+3	+7	−3	−4	+3½	+10	+10	+10	+30	−10	−1½	−5	+8	+21

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates * Not seasonally adjusted ** See Note 1(k)

higher than in the preceding three months with a 2 per cent fall in volume being more than offset by higher prices. Within this broad commodity group the value of exports of machinery rose by 10 per cent and the value of road motor vehicles and other transport equipment by 15 per cent. In both these categories about one-third of the rise reflected a higher volume of deliveries. Exports of semi-manufactured goods declined in value terms: there was a reduction of 10 per cent in the exports of chemicals, 5 per cent in textiles and 1½ per cent in metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures. For chemicals and metals the falls resulted from lower volumes outweighing higher prices but for textiles there was a fall in both volume and price. Among non-manufactured goods, the average monthly value of which rose by 1½ per cent between the periods, a 7 per cent rise in the value of exports of food, beverages and tobacco more than offset falls of 3 per cent in basic materials and 4 per cent in fuels. In all three commodity groups, there were reduced volumes of deliveries and higher prices.

(c) Imports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

i Commodity analysis (see Tables 8, 10 and 11). In the five months ended July there were widespread falls in the value of imports of the major commodities. Underlying this were substantial falls in the volume of imports accompanied by either smaller price rises or, as in the case of industrial materials, a fall in price. The value of imported fuels showed the largest decline, of 20 per cent, almost entirely the result of a lower volume of arrivals. Industrial materials fell by 9½ per cent by value, a fall in volume being enhanced by a small decline in price: among these commodities there were sharp falls in imports of basic materials and chemicals. The value of imports of finished manufactures fell by 1½ per cent, a reduction in volume outweighing higher prices, but within the group there was a rise of 17 per cent in the value of road motor vehicles. Imports of food, beverages and tobacco fell 8½ per cent by value and 10 per cent by volume.

ii Area analysis (see Table 9). Imports from all our major sources fell between the three months ended February and the five months ended July. The value of average monthly arrivals from the EEC was 4½ per cent lower while there were falls of 8 per cent in imports from North America and 5 per cent from other developed countries (ie Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan). Among the developing countries, imports from the oil exporting countries fell by 21 per cent and from other developing countries by 11 per cent. Imports from the centrally planned economies were also reduced by 11 per cent.

INVISIBLE TRADE (see Table 2)

The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £120 million with monthly credits and debits or the order of £850 million and £750 million respectively.

TABLE 6 Exports: volume indices Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

					Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment						
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
Weights	1,000	64	34	26	844	410	276	134	97	119	49	169
1974	132.9	142	115	101	135	125	127	120	169	116	125	154
1974 3rd quarter	138.7	150	106	113	139	134	135	131	173	113	120	158
4th quarter	127.7	125	98	101	132	126	127	124	163	112	104	151
1975 1st quarter	138.0	171	103	95	137	136	142	130	157	116	102	146
2nd quarter p	128.5	132	101	85	131	136	138	132	137	108	100	143
1975 May	140.1	146	111	85	141	150	150	156	142	115	104	161
June	124.2	115	96	98	127	131	135	120	132	101	100	139
July p	129.0	141	102	91	131	138	143	137	138	105	103	138
1974 December-February 1975**	134.4	154	102	91	135	133	136	125	159	116	102	145
1975 March-July** p	130.5	145	101	89	132	136	140	132	139	108	100	144
Percentage change	−3	−5½	−1½	−2½	−2	+2	+3	+5½	−12	−7	−2	+½

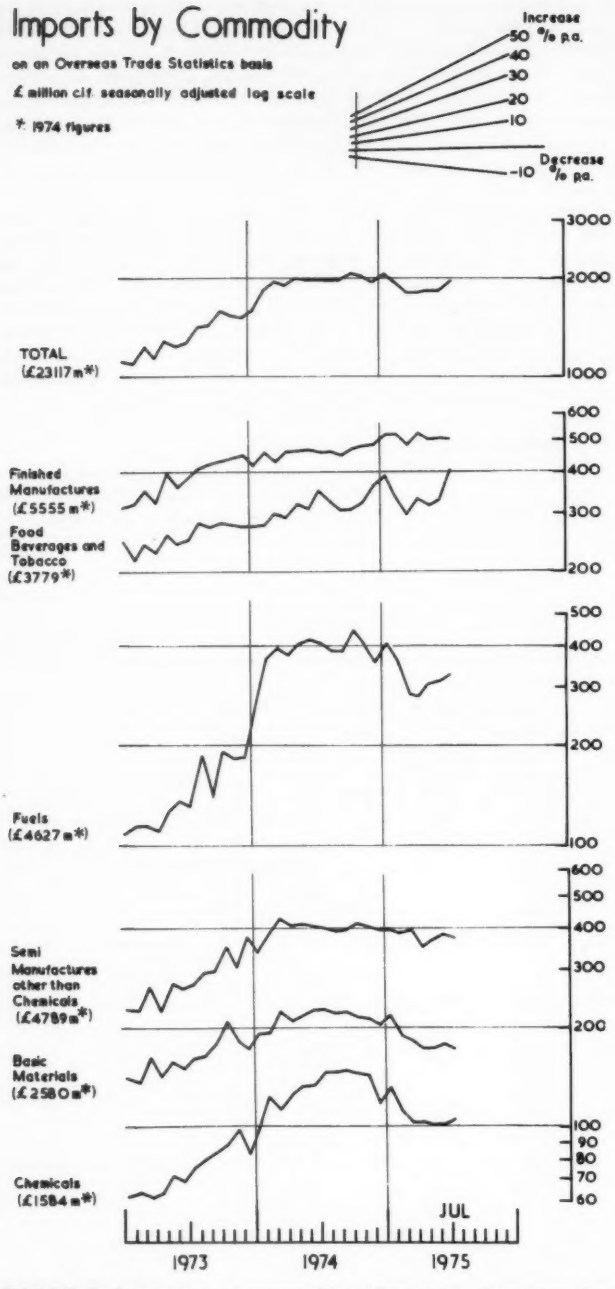
p Provisional estimates ** See Note 1(k)

TABLE 7 Exports: unit value indices Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

					Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment						
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
1974	160.7	148	181	381	155	153	155	149	169	164	159	146
1974 3rd quarter	167.4	154	197	385	162	158	162	150	179	177	166	150
4th quarter	174.9	157	193	395	170	168	172	160	191	179	175	157
1975 1st quarter	184.1	166	192	416	179	179	182	172	200	184	178	163
2nd quarter	192.6	176	199	421	188	190	192	185	209	189	177	172
1975 May	192.5	176	199	423	187	190	193	184	209	189	176	171
June	195.1	180	200	421	190	194	194	193	208	191	177	175
July p	198.1	181	197	428	193	198	196	201	209	191	177	180
1974 December-February 1975**	181.4	162	191	415	176	176	179	167	197	183	179	161
1975 March-July** p	192.5	176	197	421	188	190	191	187	208	189	177	172
Percentage change	+6	+9	+3	+1½	+6½	+8	+6½	+12	+5½	+3	−1	+7

p Provisional estimates ** See Note 1(k)



NOTES

1(a) Trade figures on a Balance of Payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a Balance of Payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in Table 13 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special Exim Bank credit (the values involved are now small). All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual *'Pink Book' United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1963-73* (Table 6 and pages 63-66) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 4 November 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b). The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports (Table 1) and the monthly figures of trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 12). They are not estimated for the area and other commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 4 to 11 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis. Whereas comment on total trade and trade in petroleum and petroleum products relates to figures for exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and other commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 4 to 11. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

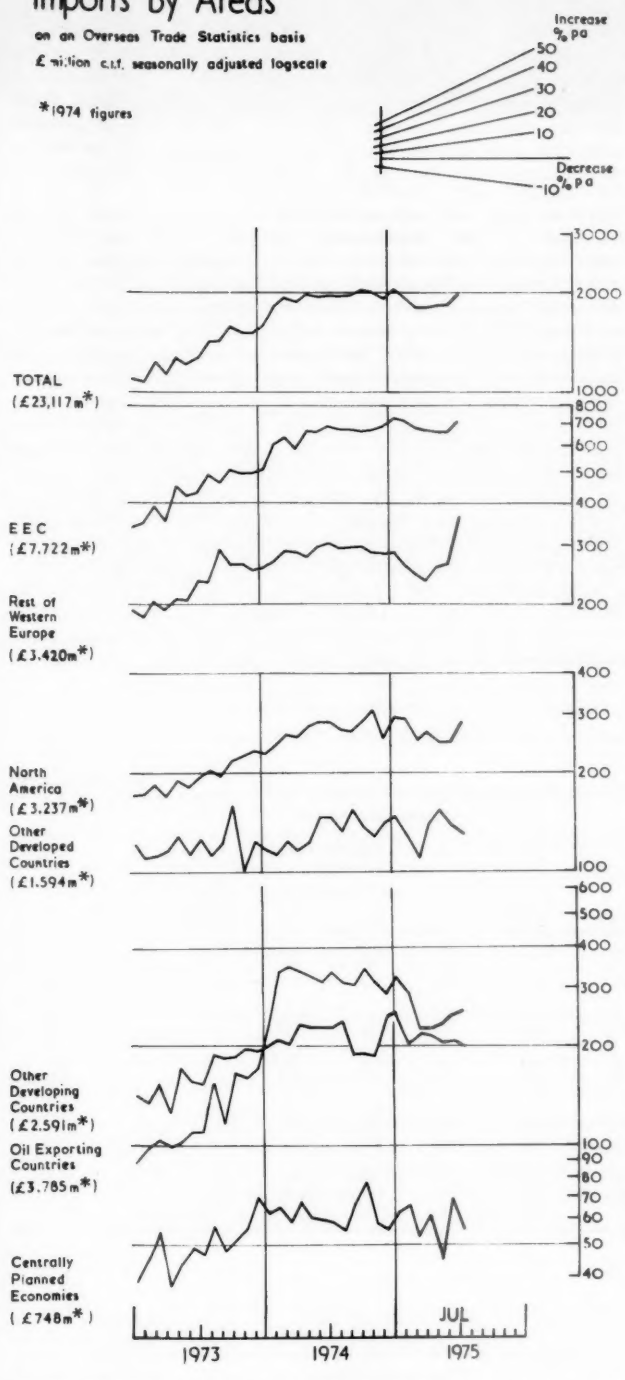
The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

TABLE 8 Imports: commodity classes¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif

			Industrial materials				Finished manufactures						
								Machinery and transport equipment					
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment*	Other	Miscellaneous
1974	23,117	3,779	4,627	8,953	2,580	1,584	4,789	5,555	3,902	2,969	645	287	1,653	203
1974 3rd quarter	5,926	988	1,184	2,310	673	445	1,192	1,381	980	723	181	66	401	50
4th quarter	5,985	1,005	1,207	2,266	635	412	1,219	1,443	1,030	772	170	87	414	55
1975 1st quarter r	5,825	1,041	1,058	2,133	594	350	1,189	1,531	1,090	805	185	96	442	80
2nd quarter r	5,437	982	895	1,937	527	307	1,103	1,529	1,091	786	227	71	438	96
1975 May r	1,809	321	302	644	175	101	368	501	359	258	73	15	142	38
June r	1,821	330	312	666	180	102	384	503	355	257	77	22	148	26
July p	1,991	406	325	652	173	107	372	501	352	256	75	28	149	130
Monthly averages**														
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	1,984	369	376	723	205	122	396	510	364	268	62	29	146	24
1975 March-July p	1,846	338	302	655	177	103	375	503	357	262	73	25	146	51
Percentage change	-7	-8½	-20	-9½	-14	-15	-5½	-1½	-2	-2½	+17	-12	-½	+110

¶See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates * Not seasonally adjusted ** See Note 1(k)



1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flows of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The present system for the documentation of exports aimed at securing their full recording was introduced in October 1971; the system, and the methods used to monitor the accuracy of the resulting figures, were described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 15 February 1973.

Regular assessments of the quality of recording had indicated that, since the beginning of 1972, there had been no need to make adjustments to the export figures for a shortfall in documentation. As the above article indicated, some errors in recording remained, whereby either the need to submit a document was overlooked or, on the other hand, two documents might be submitted for the same goods. The effect of these errors had been substantially reduced under the present system so that the small elements of under- and over-recording more or less balanced out, leaving the total recorded figure of exports in each month virtually correct.

Since the autumn of 1973, however, there has been evidence of a slight deterioration causing a small net amount of under-recording. The sums involved have been very small, amounting to only about half of one per cent, that is around £6 million or £7 million a month. The monitoring of the export documentation in any month takes some time to carry out, so the available evidence extends only to about the middle of the year. It has been provisionally assumed that an adjustment of the same amount is warranted for more recent months, and it will be continued until the evidence suggests otherwise. Meanwhile, HM Customs and Excise are taking further action to improve the lodgment of documents.

In view of the evidence at hand, an adjustment of £6 million to £7 million has now been made for each month from October 1973, with smaller notional sums in July to September 1973. The adjustment (which is included in the coverage adjustments described at Note 1(a)) amounted to £92 million in the 12-monthly period ended July 1975.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain Customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

TABLE 9 Imports: areas¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million c.i.f.

	Total	Developed countries				Developing countries		Centrally planned economies
		EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Oil exporting countries	Other	
1974	23,117	7,722	3,420	3,237	1,594	3,785	2,591	748
1974 3rd quarter	5,926	2,037	882	824	437	956	658	181
4th quarter	5,985	2,020	858	854	409	940	624	191
1975 1st quarter r	5,825	2,128	794	840	389	837	673	184
2nd quarter r	5,437	1,993	756	761	426	705	621	168
1975 May r	1,809	664	257	249	152	231	202	44
June r	1,821	662	262	249	138	247	204	66
July p	1,991	710	362	282	130	254	200	55
Monthly average**								
1974 December-February 1975	1,984	711	276	282	140	300	232	62
1975 March-July p	1,846	678	274	259	133	237	208	55
Percentage change	−7	−4½	−1	−8	−5	−21	−11	−11

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates ** See Note 1(k)

1(g) Invisible trade (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including sea and air transport, travel, and insurance, banking and other financial transactions; overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers. The monthly figures are inevitably less precise than those for visible trade for several reasons: the data are not available on a monthly basis (some are reported quarterly, others less frequently) and the figures are, therefore, essentially projections based on past trends though subject to modification for new factors (eg interest payments on the $2,500 million loan to HM Government) which affect the trend; revisions, affecting particularly gross credits and debits, but often the balance as well, are more frequent; and the gross figures themselves include a number of items which are appropriately recorded as the net profit or surplus arising on the transactions.

1(h) Trade in petroleum and petroleum products. Trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 12) accounts for almost all the trade in Fuels, Section 3 of SITC(R) which is included in Tables 5 and 8. Import figures are shown for crude oil and for the rest of the division which includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases, etc.).

The figures of value and tonnage of crude oil imports in Table 12 are based on reports to HM Customs and Excise and have been seasonally adjusted with the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the Fuels totals in Tables 5 and 8. These figures cannot be directly compared with the monthly import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy which are published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and the *Digest of Energy Statistics*, as the latter are based on reports received directly from the oil industry and are unadjusted. Over longer periods the differences between the two sources are largely resolved.

The average value of crude oil per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage and will reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due, for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

1(i) Unit value and volume indices. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of 26 May 1971. An article was published in *Trade and Industry* on 11 October 1973 introducing the series of import and export unit value and volume indices with 1970 = 100. The purpose of the index numbers is to measure the changes in price and volume of our imports and exports. Index numbers can be constructed in various ways, and the series used here are of the fixed base type. Thus, the unit value indices measure changes in 'price' of a fixed selection of trade headings (although in practice it is not specific prices which are measured but the average price of all the varying transactions taking place each month in the selected headings, reflecting different kinds of goods covered by each heading and different markets or sources of supply). Correspondingly, the volume indices measure, for the same selection of trade headings, what the change in the value of trade would be assuming no changes in the prices charged from those in the base year. Because the indices are base weighted, they do not take account of the changes in the pattern of trade since the base year, and con-

TABLE 10 Imports: volume indices
Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
Weights	1,000	227	105	427	151	60	216	229	166	133	33	63
1974	133.4	99	106	129	93	151	147	189	188	188	192	191
1974 3rd quarter	134.0	102	105	128	91	162	144	187	188	182	197	185
4th quarter	130.3	97	105	125	89	143	145	183	187	183	200	172
1975 1st quarter	124.0	94	91	117	85	119	139	181	183	178	206	177
2nd quarter	116.5	90	80	109	78	107	131	173	172	163	206	177
1975 May	115.8	88	82	108	76	105	131	171	168	160	180	178
June	116.3	91	83	114	81	109	137	167	164	157	201	173
July p	122.3	109	84	109	76	114	131	161	156	148	198	175
1974 Dec-Feb. 1975**	126.6	101	97	120	87	126	140	185	189	184	204	175
1975 March-July** p	117.6	91	80	110	77	108	132	170	168	161	201	176
Percentage change	−7	−10	−17	−8½	−11	−15	−5½	−8	−11	−12	−1½	+½

p Provisional estimates. ** See Note 1(k).

TABLE 11 Imports: unit value indices
Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
1974	210.3	193	468	190	208	207	172	152	147	143	163	164
1975 3rd quarter	216.2	193	482	197	218	217	177	158	152	148	168	173
4th quarter	222.3	202	494	199	219	230	177	166	159	155	174	185
1975 1st quarter	230.1	218	509	200	217	240	177	174	168	164	183	191
2nd quarter	231.9	219	506	198	213	236	177	186	181	179	191	197
1975 May	231.8	217	509	199	215	240	177	185	182	180	190	193
June	232.0	218	508	197	211	229	178	189	185	182	199	200
July p	234.6	217	519	197	211	230	179	195	191	189	202	205
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975**	228.2	213	509	200	218	238	177	172	165	160	181	190
1975 March-July** p	232.4	220	508	198	213	236	177	186	181	179	192	198
Percentage change	+2	+3	–	−1	−2	−1	−2	+8½	+10	+11	+6	+4

p Provisional estimates. ** See Note 1(k).

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE STATISTICS

The Statistical Office of H.M. Customs and Excise, in conjunction with the Department of Trade, is undertaking a review of the various forms in which the external trade statistics of the United Kingdom are at present made available to users. The Departments are examining additional or alternative ways in which these statistics might in future be presented in order to provide information analysed and summarised in formats more closely allied to users' requirements and as soon as possible after the end of the period to which they relate.

Among the proposals being considered is the issue of an additional volume to the series of 12 monthly editions of the Overseas Trade Statistics currently published during each calendar year. This 13th volume would provide, reasonably quickly, a final set of cumulative trade figures for the calendar year in the same detail as those published in the monthly volumes. Thus it would include the effects of late amendments to the trade figures for the calendar year which could not be included in the 12th (December) volume. The proposal is aimed at ensuring an earlier publication of the main summary tables of UK external trade which are given at present in Volume I of the Annual Statement of Trade.

Consideration is also being given to the possibility of publishing a new set of external trade statistics which would supplement the monthly figures. The additional figures being considered for publication are:

(a) Trade through individual UK ports analysed by broad commodity and country groups.

(b) Quarterly time series analysing trends in UK trade by broad commodity and country groups.

(c) The ad hoc publication of additional information contained on import and export entries which may be of occasional interest to the users of overseas trade statistics.

Final figures in the regular quarterly series envisaged at (a) and (b) above could be provided through a 5th quarterly volume to take account of late amendments.

Users concerned with specific areas of trade, such as fine commodity detail analysed by trade with individual countries or through particular ports can obtain such detail, on payment of a modest charge to cover the cost of compilation or reproduction, from the address shown overleaf.

A short questionnaire, incorporating a pre-paid return-addressed portion, is printed on the reverse of this notice in which you are asked to indicate your likely interest in the publications proposed above. It will assist in the assessment of potential demand if readers will complete appropriate boxes of the questionnaire, detach and return to this office.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

(Please indicate your answer to each question by placing a tick in the appropriate box)

1. Do you currently purchase the monthly publication "Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom"?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2. Are you likely to purchase a 13th monthly edition?

Most probably ☐ Possibly ☐ Probably not ☐ Most unlikely ☐

3. Are the following features of the proposed quarterly publications of interest to you?

(a) Details of trade through ports (including final figures in a 5th quarterly publication).

Yes ☐ No ☐

(b) Quarterly trends in external trade, by broad commodity and country groups.

Yes ☐ No ☐

(c) A facility for the publication of periodic additional analyses.

Yes ☐ No ☐

4. Please specify any other type of analysis in which you would be interested.

.....

.....

5. Would you be likely to purchase any of the proposed quarterly volumes which you have indicated above?

Most probably ☐ Possibly ☐ Probably not ☐ Most unlikely ☐

sequently their product does not precisely account for the change in the value of trade expressed as an index. In practice, though, since the composition of trade changes little between consecutive months, the product of the changes in the indices will often approximate to the change in the value of trade between one month and the next. A full methodological article about the 1970-based series of indices was published in the April issue of *Economic Trends*. An adjustment has been made to the import volume index to include the Beryl A complex, however no changes have been made to the base-weighted unit value index.

1(j) Definition of areas. The areas used in Tables 4 and 9 of this article are defined in *Trade and Industry*, 20 February 1975.

1(k) Periods of comparison. It is usual in this article to compare the levels of trade in two consecutive three-monthly periods as a guide to underlying movements in the recent past (see Note 1(d) above). Industrial action at the Port of London during March and the early part of April, however, distorted the flow of trade and affected the recording of the statistics for the months of March, April and May. It is in consequence necessary, in assessing current trends, to take these three months together. In this article therefore comparison has been made between trade in the three months December 1974 to February 1975 and trade in the five months March to July 1975; as these periods are of different lengths monthly averages have been shown.

2. Overseas Trade Statistics

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for July with cumulative totals will be published on 28 August† and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 122 to 140 in the Monthly Digest for August‡, due to published in the second week of September.

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, published by HMSO, price £3.50 (Annual subscription £45.96).

‡ Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price £1.20 (Annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage £16.38).

TABLE 12 Trade in petroleum and petroleum products¶ On a Balance of Payments basis (Division 33 of SITC(R))

Seasonally adjusted

	Balance of visible trade	Imports					Exports
		Total	Crude oil			Rest of Division 33	Total
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	Million tons	Average value per ton £ fob	£ million fob	£ million fob
1973	−941	1,281	941	111.5	8.4	340	340
1974	−3,446	4,142	3,365	109.4	30.8	777	696
1973 1st quarter	−188	244	171	24.6	7.0	73	56
2nd quarter	−220	278	205	27.9	7.4	73	58
3rd quarter	−237	347	242	30.4	8.0	105	110
4th quarter	−296	413	324	28.6	11.3	89	117
1974 1st quarter	−770	899	732	29.0	25.2	167	129
2nd quarter	−881	1,087	898	28.0	32.2	189	206
3rd quarter	−876	1,069	861	26.1	33.2	209	193
4th quarter	−919	1,087	874	26.3	33.4	213	168
1975 1st quarter	−781	939	749	21.9	34.2	189	158
2nd quarter	−662	812	670	19.8	33.7	142	150
1975 May	−226	274	228	6.7	33.9	46	48
June	−223	284	237	7.0	33.9	47	61
July p	−234	292	237	6.9	34.3	55	58
Monthly averages**							
1974 December-February 1975	−287	340	272	8.0	34.3	68	53
1975 March-July p	−220	272	222	6.5	33.8	50	52
Percentage change		−20	−18	−19	−1½	−26	−2

¶ See Note 1(h). p Provisional estimates. ** See Note 1(k).

TABLE 13 Derivation of the balance of payments

£ million

	EXPORTS				IMPORTS				
	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted*			Recorded	Seasonally adjusted*			
	Overseas Trade statistics basis (fob)	Overseas Trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)	Overseas Trade statistics basis (cif)	Overseas Trade statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to BOP basis: Valuation adjustments	Adjustments to BOP basis: Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis
1973	12,454.3	12,454	−942	11,512	15,839.8	15,840	−1,385	−642	13,813
1974	16,494.3	16,494	−905	15,589	23,116.7	23,117	−1,635	−634	20,848
1973 1st quarter	2,827.7	2,875	−190	2,685	3,568.9	3,442	−310	−93	3,039
2nd quarter	3,074.7	2,996	−207	2,788	3,722.5	3,668	−331	−148	3,189
3rd quarter	3,056.1	3,234	−243	2,991	3,939.6	4,129	−355	−213	3,560
4th quarter	3,496.5	3,350	−302	3,048	4,623.4	4,601	−388	−188	4,025
1974 1st quarter	3,583.4	3,687	−187	3,500	5,332.1	5,349	−422	−148	4,779
2nd quarter	4,199.4	4,096	−196	3,900	5,994.9	5,857	−419	−223	5,216
3rd quarter	4,215.7	4,427	−266	4,161	5,762.1	5,926	−397	−157	5,371
4th quarter	4,495.8	4,284	−255	4,029	6,027.7	5,985	−398	−105	5,482
1975 1st quarter	4,559.1	4,838	−266	4,571	5,807.3	5,825	−405	−133	5,287
2nd quarter r	4,915.4	4,700	−319	4,382	5,813.4	5,437	−402	−203	4,832
1975 February	1,475.7	1,556	−105	1,451	1,871.2	1,953	−135	−54	1,765
March	1,517.5	1,639	−90	1,549	1,748.5	1,804	−121	−17	1,666
April r	1,584.7	1,462	−100	1,362	2,038.7	1,807	−133	−30	1,644
May r	1,765.3	1,702	−120	1,582	1,875.4	1,809	−129	−90	1,590
June r	1,575.0	1,537	−99	1,438	1,953.6	1,821	−140	−83	1,598
July p	1,774.4	1,642	−96	1,546	2,188.2	1,991	−144	−8	1,840
Monthly averages**									
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	1,497.7	1,551	−81	1,469	1,987.0	1,984	−138	−67	1,789
1975 March-July p	1,643.4	1,596	−101	1,495	1,960.9	1,846	−133	−45	1,668
Percentage change	+9.6	+3		+2	−1.5	−7			−7

* Components and totals are rounded independently. p = provisional estimates. r = revised estimates. ** See Note 1(k)

Wholesale price indices in July

Output prices

The provisional price index for the output of manufactured goods other than food, drink and tobacco industries rose by 1½ per cent to 196.8 (1970 = 100) in July. This index has now shown an increase of 3¼ per cent in the last three months.

The most significant price rises in July were in the car industry but, in common with most other sectors of industry, the latest rises were lower than in the previous round of price increases.

Products of the food manufacturing industries continued to show small price changes with a rise of ½ per cent to 200.0 in the provisional index contributing to an increase of only 2½ per cent in the three months May to July.

The rise of 1¼ per cent to 191.5 in the index for home sales of all manufactured products during July reflected the price changes already detailed.

Evidence of a reduction in the three-monthly pattern of price increases was most apparent in the output of the mechanical engineering and chemicals industries. In both sectors there appears to be a distinct quarterly cycle with few individual product groups differing from the general trend. The increases on provisional figures of 4¾ per cent for the output of the mechanical engineering sector and 3¼ per cent for the chemicals industry in the three months May to July

TABLE 1 Price numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974			1975		1974		1975						
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	Jul.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p	Jul. p
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	213.7	212.9	222.1	220.9	225.5	212.3	222.5	222.1	218.8	221.9	222.9	226.2	227.5	232.3
	†Materials	221.2	219.7	228.2	225.9	228.6	219.3	228.3	227.8	223.9	225.9	226.8	228.8	230.2	235.9
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	142.7	147.9	164.2	173.3	195.8	144.8	166.2	167.2	169.5	183.3	185.7	200.9	200.9	200.9
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industires:	231.2	230.7	237.3	237.3	244.2	230.6	236.7	237.4	236.1	238.5	239.9	245.6	247.1	251.4
	†Materials	243.7	242.4	247.7	246.5	251.1	242.7	246.7	247.5	245.7	246.4	247.6	252.0	253.8	258.6
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	172.1	171.5	187.1	186.7	187.7	170.0	189.7	188.8	182.7	188.6	189.0	186.7	187.5	193.3
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	167.2	165.7	181.1	184.1	186.5	164.6	183.9	184.5	180.0	187.9	187.8	185.5	186.3	191.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	214.1	219.3	227.3	230.9	233.4	217.4	227.8	230.8	230.5	231.3	231.9	234.2	234.2	237.7
311 and 312	Steel industries	172.3	183.9	200.4	210.7	225.9	180.8	203.0	208.7	212.3	211.1	223.8	226.5	227.3	229.8
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	177.7	181.2	184.0	197.6	206.0	180.3	183.9	193.6	197.4	201.7	204.1	206.4	207.6	209.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	178.9	165.9	163.9	171.0	176.5	166.8	163.4	168.2	170.3	174.4	175.8	176.9	176.9	179.0
361	Electrical machinery industry	177.3	174.0	173.7	184.4	191.6	174.5	173.2	181.3	183.5	188.4	190.3	192.0	192.5	194.0
Order XIII	Textile industries	191.2	190.0	186.4	189.4	198.6	192.3	187.2	188.5	188.9	190.7	193.9	200.9	201.0	202.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	167.4	171.9	174.7	176.1	179.4	171.3	175.0	175.7	176.1	175.4	177.7	179.6	180.9	182.4
Order XVII	Timber industries	217.1	218.4	217.0	217.4	217.2	217.8	216.5	216.7	217.6	218.0	217.6	217.4	216.6	216.2
481 to 484	Paper industries	173.0	203.0	215.3	231.8	240.2	201.2	218.0	231.8	230.6	232.9	236.6	240.4	243.5	243.0
Order XX	Construction materials	175.6	179.8	183.9	194.7	203.5	178.5	185.8	190.8	193.6	199.6	201.8	203.6	205.0	207.0
Part of Order XX	House building materials	177.2	181.9	186.9	196.5	205.2	180.0	188.8	192.8	195.6	201.0	203.7	205.5	206.5	209.0

† Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising.

Notes on wholesale price indices

1 Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 13 June 1975.

2 The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

3 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry.

4 Firm indices, at all levels of aggregation, include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Provisional indices at high levels of aggregation, Table 1 and Table 2, also include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional figures will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

5 Revisions to firm index numbers will only be published if the revised indices are significantly different. These revisions will only be notified in the full version of the wholesale price index articles, ie those published in April, August and December of each year.

6 **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division 4, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-215 3549 (engineering), 5216 (chemicals, steel, building materials, etc.), 3548 (textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc.), 3173 (imported commodities), 3544 Tables 1 and 2 indices.**

CHART 1 (LOG SCALE)

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
(other than food, drink & tobacco)
the latest two months are provisional

CHART 2 (LOG SCALE)

FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
the latest two months are provisional

were both significantly lower than in the previous three months.

The first significant price rises for hosiery and knitted goods for six months contributed to an increase of 1½ per cent in the index for the textiles industry. There was again only a small increase in the prices of the clothing and footwear industries in which overalls and men's and boys' shirts have shown particularly stable prices during the last six months, rising in price by less than 2½ per cent.

The effect of the reduction of prices in mid-June for steel sheet products carried over into the July index for the steel industries. This now shows little change from the level it reached in March following a series of price increases.

Most other sectors of industry showed increases less than 1½ per cent in July.

Input prices

In contrast with the recent trend, the sharp rise of 3 per cent to 193.3 for the provisional index for materials and fuel purchased by the food manufacturing industries was mainly due to higher prices for home produced and imported cereals, imported oils, coffee and cocoa.

The continued depreciation in the pound against the dollar was largely responsible for a further increase in the price of crude oil. This was the most significant item in the increase of 2 per cent to 258.6 for the index of basic materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco industries. Price rises for platinum, copper and rubber were partly offset by lower prices for woodpulp and timber.

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974			1975		1974		1975						
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	Jul.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p	Jul. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products	148.9	156.1	164.9	176.0	186.3	153.5	167.6	173.0	175.9	179.2	182.5	187.3	189.0	191.5
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	153.5	162.0	170.9	182.8	192.1	159.1	173.5	179.5	182.5	186.4	190.4	192.0	193.8	196.8
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	161.0	165.6	178.0	192.5	197.4	163.1	182.6	189.2	193.0	195.4	195.7	197.5	199.1	200.0
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	154.7	161.2	174.3	190.7	198.7	158.2	178.9	186.0	191.0	195.2	196.5	198.8	200.7	201.8
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	150.3	158.2	167.3	177.4	186.4	154.2	169.7	174.0	177.0	181.2	184.8	186.8	187.5	191.0
311 and 312	Steel industries	179.5	186.4	189.5	220.3	227.3	185.5	190.1	214.4	220.0	226.6	227.5	227.7	226.8	226.3
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	146.9	156.3	165.7	177.2	187.6	153.2	168.3	173.5	176.8	181.2	185.7	187.4 p	189.6	193.6
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	148.7	159.2	168.2	182.2	193.0	155.9	170.9	177.8	182.4	186.5	191.1	193.0 p	195.0	200.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering	139.9	146.4	153.2	161.2	171.0	144.7	155.1	158.0	160.6	165.1	168.1	171.4	173.6	175.4
Order XIII	Textile industries	160.4	166.5	170.1	172.9	175.7	165.2	170.5	172.4	173.0	173.3	174.3	175.8	176.9	179.7
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	138.9	144.0	150.0	156.8	161.0	142.3	151.0	155.4	157.0	158.1	159.1	161.2	162.6	164.3
Order XVII	Timber industries	174.7	182.0	187.2	194.8	201.8	179.7	188.5	191.6	195.0	198.0	200.8	201.8	202.8	205.5
481 to 484	Paper industries	161.9	181.3	194.4	209.4	218.5	175.3	197.0	203.8	210.7	213.8	216.9	218.2	220.5	223.2
Order XX	New construction‡	180	190	200	209 p			200			209 p				

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter (*Department of Environment*).

Stable prices for coal, gas and electricity for the second successive month helped to limit the increase in the provisional index for materials and fuel purchased by all manufacturing industry to 2 per cent in July.

Late information was received on lower prices for imported softwood and plywood for May and June: revised estimates show small decreases in each of the last three months in the price index for materials and fuel purchased by the timber industries. This was also largely responsible for a lower rate of inflation in the prices of construction and housebuilding materials in the period May to July.

The index for the paper industries showed its second fall this year contributing to an increase of only 4¾ per cent since January compared with a rise of 15¼ per cent in the previous six months.

Higher prices for copper and copper products were largely responsible for the increases in the indices for the electrical engineering and electrical machinery industries in July.

Increases in the price of pig iron contributed to a rise of 1 per cent in the indices for materials and fuel purchased by the steel industries and mechanical engineering industries. The depreciating pound again affected the chemicals industries with higher prices for crude oil and animal and vegetable oils contributing to an increase of 1½ per cent in July.

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (as published monthly)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974	1975			
		Jun.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
101	Coal	181.6	294.0	299.6	299.9	300.7
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	189.9	230.2	231.3	243.2	244.8
103	Sand and gravel – ex pit or works	138.4	167.6	177.2	177.6	182.2
240	Tobacco	113.4	119.7	122.4	150.3	152.9
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	148.2	172.4	172.4	172.4	172.4
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty)⌀	250.9	294.0	294.0	294.0	294.0
	Derv fuel (including duty)⌀	142.6	149.9	149.9	149.1	147.7
263	Lubricating oils and greases	194.4	207.2	208.3	205.1	208.7
271	General chemicals	160.7	189.0	198.0	200.5	202.4
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	125.1	150.3	152.8	153.5	156.6
273	Toilet preparations	135.4	156.1	157.7	158.7	163.3
274	Paint	163.2	198.6	199.6	202.2	202.9
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	158.3	177.8	179.0	181.5	179.7
279/3	Explosives, fireworks, etc.	154.9	181.9	185.2	191.7	197.7
311/2	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	184.1	220.6	220.6	220.8	211.3
	Tinplate	194.2	216.9	216.9	216.9	216.7
	Finished steel (other than sheets, tinplate, forgings and castings)	186.6	230.6	231.4	231.5	231.3
	Steel sheet piling	193.3	240.6	240.6	241.1	241.1
	Heavy steel bars and sections	194.5	237.5	237.5	237.6	238.7
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	196.4	233.9	233.9	234.0	230.0
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	188.6	249.3	249.3	249.3	249.4
313/2 and 313/4	Iron castings	167.9	218.9	224.6	225.7	227.4
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	170.2	237.8	237.8	237.8	238.6
321	Aluminium: Rolled	142.5	157.4	157.4	162.0	173.2
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	142.1	156.4	156.4	160.9	172.0
	Aluminium: Castings	172.4	185.2	186.9	188.2	188.2
	Aluminium: Forgings	136.4	160.5	160.5	160.5	160.5
322	Brass Ingots	184.0	118.3	119.1	116.5	114.0
331	Agricultural machinery	155.4	185.4	193.0	196.7	197.2
332	Metal-working machine tools	162.3	202.6	207.4	209.4	210.5
333	Pumps, valves, compressors fluid power equipment	150.3	186.7	190.4	192.5	194.4
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	151.9	176.2	181.8	183.9	184.6
368	Domestic electrical appliances	125.3	150.2	154.0	157.7	159.9
390	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	132.1	155.6	158.5	159.0	164.9
	Hacksaw blades	136.7	156.5	157.1	160.7	163.5
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	127.0	147.5	148.3	148.3	149.0
	Engineers' cutting tools	132.0	155.1	157.7	158.4	163.8
391	Hand tools and implements	153.5	191.0	197.2	200.7	204.4
392	Cutlery and tableware	151.2	177.9	186.8	187.4	188.6
411	Man-made fibres production	141.7	152.2	152.1	152.3	152.3
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres yarns	156.6	165.5	165.8	167.9	168.6
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	190.5	176.7	178.5	185.7	185.8
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	197.5	189.1	188.2	191.2	192.5
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	170.2	189.4	189.2	189.4	190.1
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	192.4	182.1	185.3	189.6	191.8
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	139.3	150.4	151.0	150.8	151.4
419	Carpets and rugs	151.9	170.3	170.4	170.4	172.7
431/1	Leather for footwear	158.3	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5
441/449	Made-up clothing	137.0	153.7	154.5	156.9	158.1
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	148.6	170.5	171.9	172.6	173.6
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	155.1	200.2	203.2	212.0	214.9
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	162.7	197.8	201.9	202.3	203.4
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	199.9	223.2	231.7	231.7	231.7
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	137.9	169.4	169.4	187.9	196.0
463/2	Glass containers	149.3	190.6	191.3	202.1	206.8
464	Cement – *delivered in bulk*	147.3	200.7	202.4	202.4	202.4
471/1	Hardwood – home grown	226.6	223.6	221.1 r	222.5 p	222.3
471/2	Building joinery	195.3	219.4	225.3	225.2	225.6
472	Domestic furniture	152.9	177.1	178.9	182.4	183.5
473	Bedding, etc.	171.6	194.0	194.2	195.1	196.9
481	Paper and board	161.9	215.7	216.1	216.7	218.2
	Printing and writings (excluding newsprint)	154.7	209.3	211.7	211.7	211.7
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	165.0	211.5	212.2	214.5	219.0
483	Manufactured stationery	162.0	204.8	210.8	214.9	216.7
484/1	Wallpaper	173.2	210.2	214.1	214.1	214.1
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	144.8	172.5	176.5	176.8	176.8
492	Linoleum and felt base	152.4	176.1	176.8	177.1	179.7

⌀ Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons exclusive of rebates.
‡ Revised figures: see end of article

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (as published monthly) 1970 = 100

	1974	1975			
	Jul.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul. p
Hides and skins	168.4	150.1	151.4	153.6	157.6
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	123.7	148.0	151.7	154.8	154.8
Copper‡	136.1	95.0	91.4	91.4	94.8
Lead‡	181.1	159.5	143.7	122.1	129.6
Nickel refined delivered§	124.3	156.2	154.7	157.8	161.1
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	233.0	196.4	194.0	198.3	203.0
Zinc‡	372.2	267.7	261.2	267.0	262.2
Zinc§	257.9	281.4	281.4	281.4	281.4
Natural rubber	157.6	142.5	144.4	156.6	185.9
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	168.6	262.0	262.0	262.0	256.3
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	212.4	180.2	190.9	194.6	201.8
Wool, raw	243.8	196.7	209.5	205.5	204.7
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	244.9	221.1	224.2	224.5	224.3
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	235.8	226.4	223.7	221.8	218.3
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	259.5	243.7	240.3	237.6	235.8
Woodpulp, imported	217.8	277.0	283.3	289.9	286.3

‡ LME settlement price § Producer's price. p = Provisional

TABLE 4(a) Supplementary list of commodities produced in the United Kingdom (as published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1975				
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining‡	193.3	197.3	199.9	207.9	210.5
	Stone quarrying and mining	192.2	196.3	199.0	207.3	210.0
	Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstones	174.2	175.9	182.5	192.7	195.6
	Granite and other chippings‡	171.1	174.5	176.5	184.2	192.9
	Coated granite and whinstone roadstone‡	232.3	239.3	241.5	249.9	252.8
	Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	170.8	175.6	176.9	184.8	189.5
	Uncoated limestone roadstone (excluding aggregates)	167.2	171.7	172.3	181.0	187.6
	Agricultural ground limestone	149.7	149.7	158.8	158.8	167.4
	Industrial ground limestone	159.5	161.6	164.6	169.9	170.6
	Aggregates for concrete	166.0	167.7	170.4	179.5	182.9
	Granite and limestone roadstone	185.8	189.0	192.6	202.5	205.6
	Slates	227.6	227.6	227.6	227.6	227.6
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	167.2	169.1	180.7	181.0	184.8
	China clay	176.8	176.8	203.4	203.4	203.4
	Sand and gravel – delivered	149.4	150.5	156.0	157.8	158.1
	Moulding sand	169.1	169.1	169.1	169.1	174.7
109	Salt	159.7	163.8	161.1	164.6	166.5
211	Flour	259.2	259.0	259.4	264.6	264.8
216	Sugar – refined	379.8	379.8	379.8	379.8	379.8
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	209.2	210.6	212.1	213.3	214.6
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	199.1	179.6	186.9	174.5	169.0
231	Beer	121.3	123.4	124.7	147.2	148.7
240	Cigarettes‡	118.3	119.2	122.1	150.9	152.1
	Pipe tobacco	123.6	124.3	125.1	144.6	160.0
271/1	Inorganic chemicals	166.4	181.9	191.4	194.6	197.1
	Caustic soda, soda ash and other sodium compounds	189.6	209.7	216.0	220.2	225.2
	Caustic soda	163.2	191.2	193.6	196.9	204.4
	Soda ash	208.3	231.9	237.3	237.3	242.5
	Other sodium compounds	197.6	204.3	216.3	226.7	228.4
	Inorganic chemicals other than sodium and sodium compounds	159.1	173.2	183.6	186.5	188.2
	Inorganic acids	144.5	148.1	157.6	162.8	163.2
	Sulphuric acid	128.0	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1
	Inorganic acids (other than sulphuric)	159.0	162.2	180.0	189.8	190.6
	Blacks, carbon and mineral	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0
	Phosphorous and phosphorous compounds	221.1	315.2	353.6	353.6	353.6
271/2	Organic chemicals‡	210.1	214.2	218.4	221.0	223.2
	Alcohols‡	211.0	214.5	215.0	220.1	223.5
	Coal tar products‡	261.2	260.9	296.4	229.3	304.5
	Halogenated, sulphonated nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons	143.6	149.7	151.5	151.7	151.7
	Phenols‡	245.2	249.5	249.5	259.8	259.8
	Nitrogen-function organic compounds‡	163.0	173.0	173.5	173.5	173.5
271/3	Bleaching materials	144.2	165.4	165.4	167.0	168.7
	Plasticisers	191.9	194.1	203.6	203.6	204.1
	Phthalate plasticisers	187.1	187.1	200.0	200.0	200.0
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	170.1	171.2	176.6	178.5	180.7
	Anti-infective agents	131.9	140.7	142.9	143.2	149.1
	Antibiotic preparations	119.8	122.2	122.4	122.4	123.5
	Hormone preparations	112.3	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8
	Preparations affecting metabolism and nutrition	147.8	149.7	152.6	152.6	156.5
	Preparations affecting the nervous systems	142.1	146.0	148.1	148.5	151.1
	Analgesics	157.4	163.7	164.6	165.6	170.1
	Aspirin and compounds	168.2	173.6	174.7	175.1	175.1
	Other analgesics	135.6	143.7	144.3	146.6	160.1
	Anti-depressives	134.0	144.2	144.5	144.5	155.2
	Preparations acting on the cardiovascular system	119.8	125.8	125.9	126.6	127.4
	Preparations acting on the alimentary system	168.5	175.9	178.2	179.0	179.0
	Laxatives	206.2	206.2	206.2	207.9	207.9
	Preparations acting on the respiratory system	164.9	167.5	171.8	175.5	181.2
273	Hair settings, lotion and spirits	131.3	136.6	138.1	138.8	140.9
	Soapless shampoos	148.2	148.2	149.8	151.2	151.2

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1975 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
	Dental preparations	155.1	155.1	160.3	161.9	166.0
	Preparations especially for men	159.7	168.5	169.0	169.0	171.0
	Make-up	161.7	170.7	171.2	171.2	177.6
	Face powders	168.2	172.9	175.1	173.1	181.4
	Lipsticks	170.0	175.8	176.0	176.0	186.0
	Manicure preparations	149.7	188.2	190.8	190.8	191.7
	Other make-ups	154.5	158.7	158.7	158.7	165.3
	Eye make-up	153.1	156.6	156.6	156.6	161.4
	Treatment creams	152.8	158.6	159.0	161.6	172.4
	Face creams	138.5	145.8	146.3	150.2	154.2
	Hand creams and jellies	169.2	169.2	169.2	170.0	193.7
	Face and skin lotions	159.1	167.1	167.9	170.2	179.9
	Talcum, baby and other dusting powders	165.7	171.1	171.1	172.9	179.6
	Depilatories and deodorants‡	138.3	138.3	139.2	139.9	141.4
274	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying primers, surfacers and sealers	220.1	218.0	218.0	219.6	221.9
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying undercoats	195.8	196.9	196.9	197.8	199.0
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying finishes	193.9	196.4	196.4	197.3	198.5
	Emulsion paints	175.3	177.8	177.8	179.0	180.7
275	Soaps, detergents, candles and glycerine	181.0	180.9	181.1	182.7	183.3
	Glycerine	216.3	216.3	231.9	235.0	235.4
	Soap (excluding scouring powders)	190.3	192.0	194.1	194.9	195.0
	Toilet and shaving soap	204.7	208.2	207.9	208.6	208.7
	Soapless detergents	168.2	168.7	172.2	174.7	175.8
	Soapless detergents: pastes and other forms (excluding powders)	164.7	166.1	168.5	170.5	171.9
	Scouring powders	139.8	141.2	151.7	152.1	152.1
	Oleine, stearine etc.	208.1	199.3	171.0	172.6	171.2
276	Synthetic resins, plastics, materials and synthetic rubber	180.6	181.4	182.5	184.9	183.3
	Laminated materials	242.6	246.2	247.8	248.2	221.5
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – resins	210.6	210.0	210.4	208.6	213.3
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – moulding powders	163.8	163.8	163.8	163.8	171.6
	Polystyrene and styrene co-polymers – moulding powders‡	201.8	204.5	204.6	204.7	204.7
	General purpose polystyrene	243.8	243.8	243.6	243.4	243.4
	Expandable polystyrene and styrene copolymers	176.7	180.7	181.0	181.0	181.0
	Polyolefin – moulding materials‡	183.2	184.6	177.0	187.0	185.1
	Polyvinyl chlorides	180.8	182.7	190.8	191.4	190.3
	Transparent cellulose film	174.2	174.2	174.8	176.0	176.6
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	160.6	160.9	160.8	169.9	172.9
	Pigments	174.3	174.7	174.6	184.2	185.8
	Inorganic pigments and earth colours	160.5	160.9	160.9	160.9	164.9
	White lead, dry*	168.1	167.4	161.5	156.5	141.3
279	Other chemical industries‡	172.2	175.4	177.9	180.4	183.7
	Principal products of the polishes industries‡	172.7	185.5	186.0	186.2	194.3
	Polishes mainly for domestic use	163.9	167.9	168.7	168.8	180.1

1968 SIC		1975 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
	Adhesives‡	188.5	188.8	190.1	192.6	193.2
	Formulated pesticides‡	188.0	191.9	194.6	195.3	196.1
	Surgical and medical dressings	172.0	172.6	173.0	173.2	177.9
	Sanitary towels	174.3	175.1	177.3	177.3	178.4
	Photographic paper and film and photochemical materials	154.2	160.3	161.1	166.9	168.8
	Sensitised paper, cloth etc.	156.5	164.8	165.7	170.5	170.6
311/2	Steel sheets	210.2	210.2	210.2	210.4	203.7
	Electrical steel sheets	205.2	205.2	205.2	205.3	205.3
	Stainless steel sheets	151.0	151.0	151.0	151.3	151.3
	Galvanised steel sheets	219.0	219.0	219.0	219.2	219.2
	Semi-finished steels	236.4	236.7	236.7	236.9	237.8
	Semi-finished steels for forgings (other than drop forgings)	233.8	234.0	234.0	234.1	235.8
	Semi-finished steel for alloy, and stainless products (except sheets and tubes)	205.3	205.3	205.3	205.5	205.6
	Semi-finished steel for drop forgings and stampings	240.4	240.4	240.4	240.7	240.7
	Semi-finished steel for tubes	245.7	246.1	246.1	246.3	247.5
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings) (using public sector indicators)	231.6	231.6	231.6	231.6	234.1
	Steel wire rods	223.0	223.0	223.0	223.1	223.1
	Heavy steel rails and fishplates	258.2	258.2	258.2	258.2	269.1
	Steelplates alloy	275.7	275.7	275.7	275.8	275.8
	Steel plates, non-alloy	253.1	253.1	253.1	253.3	253.3
	Hot rolled steel strip	248.4	248.4	248.4	248.6	248.6
	Bright steel bars, non-alloy	206.1	209.1	218.7	218.7	218.7
	Cold rolled steel strip, non-alloy	216.2	229.3	229.3	229.3	229.1
	Alloy steel bars and rods, black (excluding stainless)‡	200.1	200.1	201.5	201.6	201.6
	Finished stainless steels‡	182.0	183.5	183.9	183.9	183.9
	High speed, tool and magnet steel	196.8	202.9	203.1	203.1	204.1
	Steel castings	196.2	196.2	204.7	204.7	212.3
	Carbon steel castings	197.4	197.4	206.4	206.4	213.4
	Alloy steel castings, stainless and heat-resisting	176.9	176.9	184.3	184.3	190.3
	Other alloy steel castings	211.2	211.2	219.3	219.3	230.0
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)‡	234.4	248.1	248.1	250.8	251.4
312	Steel tubes and fittings‡	211.1	247.3	247.8	248.0	248.0
	Non-alloy steel tubes, hot finished	216.0	265.6	265.6	265.6	265.6
	Pipe fittings	187.6	212.3	223.2	225.4	225.4
313	Iron castings etc	213.2	219.4	224.2	225.1	228.7
	Automobile iron castings‡	215.8	220.2	222.9	222.9	223.6
	Engineers' castings (other than automobile castings)	203.4	209.2	216.9	217.7	220.4
	Malleable iron castings	219.8	224.2	225.4	230.1	230.6
	Cast iron stoves and grates etc	234.3	235.4	255.0	255.0	256.7
	Building and domestic castings (excluding malleable)	226.8	232.6	243.2	245.0	247.5
321	Wrought aluminium	163.9	165.2	165.7	168.6	176.4
	Aluminium plates, sheets and strip	157.9	157.9	157.9	162.5	173.7
	Aluminium blanks, circles, discs and slugs	154.5	154.5	154.5	159.0	170.0

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1975 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
322	Copper tubes‡	102.2	106.1	106.2	105.6	103.6
	Copper sheet and strip‡	109.0	112.8	114.0	112.7	110.5
	Wrought brass‡	126.2	131.2	132.6	130.8	128.9
	Brass strip and sheet (and yellow metal condenser plates)‡	125.1	129.1	129.8	128.0	126.3
	Copper scrap No. 1 bright wire*	83.9	90.1	93.6	90.2	84.3
323	Magnesium ingots, electrolyte min. 99.8%*	251.2	251.2	251.2	251.2	251.2
	Titanium (alloy billets)	135.3	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0
	Silicon min. 98% pure*	350.2	350.2	350.2	303.9	303.9
	Zinc sheets, 1-17 mm. basis*	271.5	272.0	272.0	272.0	272.0
	Bismuth§	149.8	123.7	127.0	128.7	131.8
	Cobalt metal, delivered UK*	177.4	177.4	177.4	177.4	181.4
	Lead sheet and pipe	169.9	168.7	161.8	152.1	129.8
337/2	Cranes‡	176.4	179.2	185.4	186.9	188.1
339/6	Portable power tools	164.6	171.5	173.3	174.0	174.5
353/1	Dental goods	167.6	172.3	175.5	179.2	179.9
	Dental equipment	153.5	153.5	157.1	157.1	157.1
354/2	Spectrophotometers	134.3	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	129.7	132.2	134.6	134.7	135.7
	Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	152.0	152.3	153.2	153.2	155.4
	Other broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	127.2	130.0	132.5	132.7	133.5
	Domestic television receivers, colour†	117.0	120.7	122.7	123.4	123.4
	Domestic television receivers, monochrome†	131.0	133.8	136.8	136.8	137.6
	Domestic television receivers†	127.9	130.8	133.6	133.8	134.4
	Radiograms	135.6	139.9	140.8	142.8	142.8
	Record players and tape recorders	123.2	127.7	132.2	132.2	132.7
368/1	Domestic electrical cooking appliances	146.3	154.3	155.2	161.6	163.2
	Electric cookers	145.7	153.7	153.7	160.5	160.5
368/3	Domestic electrical heating appliances	148.1	154.1	162.7	167.4	168.7
	Electric fires	140.2	144.3	154.0	159.8	163.3
	Water heaters, wash boilers etc.	185.0	190.6	190.6	201.8	201.8
	Electric storage heaters and other space heating apparatus	143.6	153.3	161.2	162.5	162.5
368/4	Electric vacuum cleaners and polishers	155.7	156.8	164.0	164.2	167.2
368/6	Domestic refrigerators, gas and electric	141.9	147.5	150.3	154.1	156.3
	Domestic electric refrigerators	140.9	148.8	152.6	158.1	161.1
369/5	Installation materials, domestic	166.5	168.2	172.3	173.4	175.2
391	Handsaws and blades (excluding hacksaws)	198.3	198.9	208.6	211.1	211.1
	Pliers, pincers and nippers	187.7	187.9	195.4	205.6	211.0
	Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edged tools‡	171.8	179.8	191.7	192.0	192.0
	Carpenters', builders' and other light edged tools	175.6	190.1	191.1	191.1	204.6
	Spanners and wrenches	195.6	195.6	195.6	204.8	210.3
392	Razors and razor blades	134.2	134.6	153.5	153.5	153.5
	Razor blades	134.4	134.8	153.9	153.9	153.9
	Knives, scissors etc.	195.6	199.0	203.3	204.9	206.3
	Machine knives, guillotine and shear blades	244.5	245.2	262.2	270.0	279.0
	Scissors and tailor's shears‡	184.8	193.8	193.8	193.8	193.8
	Spoons and forks ‡	213.9	218.4	220.2	220.7	223.7
	Spoons and forks, silver plated	235.7	240.2	240.2	240.2	246.3
	Spoons and forks, stainless steel‡	195.9	200.4	200.8	201.3	204.5
393	Nuts and bolts etc. ‡	200.5	213.3	215.0	215.4	215.4
	High tensile steel nuts and bolts	216.0	232.6	235.7	235.7	235.7
	Wire and wire manufactures	172.5	174.6	175.6	175.7	176.6
	Wire and wire manufactures of iron and steel	199.2	200.7	200.8	201.4	202.7
	Iron and steel wire, single stranded	218.5	218.5	218.5	218.9	219.3
	Iron and steel wire, single-bright	218.9	218.9	218.9	218.9	219.1
	Iron and steel wire, galvanised	215.0	215.0	215.0	218.1	220.1
	Cable and rope	193.6	194.5	194.5	194.5	195.0
	Wire netting‡	171.6	171.8	173.8	177.2	184.4
	Chain link fencing‡	166.6	167.1	167.1	167.7	174.2
	Reinforcement fabric	164.4	170.4	170.4	170.4	170.4
	Wire and wire manufactures of brass and bronze	118.7	120.8	121.3	121.1	121.6
	Brass and bronze woven wire cloth etc. ‡	155.9	155.6	157.3	157.4	157.4
	Wire and wire manufactures of copper	96.5	101.6	104.1	100.5	99.2
	Copper wire in coils H.C. wire, 3.15 mm.*	96.0	101.2	103.6	100.0	98.7
	Woven copper wire ‡	146.4	146.4	154.2	154.2	154.2
395	Small metal boxes and containers‡	200.9	209.4	209.7	205.5	205.5
396	Silver bullion	247.2	244.1	240.6	263.0	265.0
399/1	Metal furniture office and works equipment‡	171.7	177.5	181.4	181.6	183.3
	Metal chairs	154.2	162.9	164.3	165.6	171.3
	Metal cabinets‡	180.4	182.4	184.9	185.1	189.3
	Metal storage cupboards, lockers, shelving and racking	174.8	185.9	192.8	193.4	193.4
	Kitchen and bathroom furniture‡	162.3	163.1	163.6	165.1	166.0
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware‡	179.9	180.9	185.8	186.5	186.5
	Domestic hollow-ware, galvanised	194.1	194.1	194.1	194.1	194.1
	Domestic hollow-ware,‡ aluminium‡	174.0	175.9	177.5	178.1	178.1
399/7	Industrial hollow-ware‡	195.5	200.6	201.3	201.8	201.8
	Steel drums	193.2	197.6	197.8	197.8	197.8
399/8	Slide and zip fasteners of metal	156.0	169.5	171.7	171.7	171.7
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	143.5	145.3	149.8	150.1	150.2
	Gas cookers	142.9	145.1	149.7	149.7	149.7
	Gas water heaters and wash-boilers	164.5	164.5	164.5	164.5	165.6
	Gas fires and space heaters	136.1	138.2	143.8	144.9	144.9
399/12	Catering equipment	159.7	165.8	170.6	174.7	175.1
	Plumber's brassware	153.0	153.0	157.2	159.2	162.1
	Domestic oil buring appliances	177.2	177.1	184.0	184.7	186.7
	Metal furnishings for doors and windows	188.8	193.9	201.2	201.2	201.2

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1975 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
	Fire extinguishing apparatus (hand operated, chemical)	158.7	169.5	173.9	173.9	176.8
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	162.2	161.8	163.5	168.4	169.5
	Cotton yarns	189.3	189.4	193.0	203.8	206.2
	Cotton-spun mixture yarns of cotton and man-made fibres	136.2	135.7	134.8	135.6	135.7
	Cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns	168.0	167.8	168.1	170.0	169.9
	Cotton-spun regenerated man-made fibre yarns	199.1	198.8	199.3	199.5	199.3
	Cotton-spun synthetic man-made fibre yarns	143.1	143.1	143.1	148.3	148.3
	Processed yarns of man-made fibres	114.5	113.2	113.8	115.6	115.9
	Spun yarns of flax and man-made fibres	201.8	201.9	208.5	212.3	216.5
	Flax-spun yarns of man-made fibres	165.2	165.9	165.2	166.2	168.7
413	Weaving of cotton, silk, man-made fibres and linen	191.0	190.3	190.0	191.2	192.1
	Surgical, scrims	252.2	245.5	243.3	255.2	249.4
	Canvas, ducks, awnings	241.5	239.4	239.9	241.1	245.2
	Coloured checks	151.3	150.9	148.5	148.5	150.1
	Linings	157.4	157.4	157.4	157.4	158.0
	Dress, shirtings, overalls	197.3	197.3	197.3	197.3	197.3
	Woven linen in the loomstate	205.0	206.5	207.4	206.3	206.3
	Light linen	202.0	202.0	202.0	198.4	198.4
	Heavy linen	211.3	215.8	218.5	222.6	222.7
	Woven cloth of glass fibre (excluding insulation fabric)	171.7	186.5	186.5	186.5	186.5
414	Woollen and worsted	182.2	183.0	187.6	194.7	197.1
414/1	Wool tops*	167.3	171.7	179.9	193.4	191.3
414/2	Worsted spinning	176.0	177.2	179.7	183.6	185.9
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	160.3	160.8	160.9	163.9	166.6
414/3	Woven worsted fabrics	189.2	189.6	197.0	202.1	205.5
414/4	Wool rag*	202.3	203.3	207.1	209.8	212.6
414/5	Woven woollen fabric‡	189.2	188.9	191.7	202.9	204.7
	Blankets‡	199.4	197.7	197.7	197.7	197.7
	Other woven woollen fabrics	188.6	185.8	189.5	204.8	207.2
	Yarns spun on the woollen system	169.1	171.8	179.5	190.3	192.2
414/6	Pressed wool felt	212.1	212.1	214.4	214.4	214.4
416	Rope, twine and net	253.3	253.7	248.6	248.7	248.7
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twines	259.5	259.5	252.7	253.8	253.8
	Nets and netting	169.0	175.6	179.3	179.3	179.3
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods – hose	129.3	130.2	132.3	132.5	132.7
	Men's hose	142.5	142.4	142.4	142.7	142.4
	Women's hose	132.7	134.5	138.9	138.9	138.9
	Children's and infants' socks	152.5	152.3	152.3	154.2	157.3
	Children's hose, nylon	148.6	148.3	148.3	150.3	153.6
	Panti hose etc.	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.2
	Hosiery and other knitted goods – underwear and nightwear	173.9	174.9	175.0	175.2	176.1
	Men's knitted underwear	170.6	170.5	170.7	170.7	173.2
	Men's knitted underwear, cotton	167.3	167.1	167.1	167.1	169.8
	Men's knitted underwear, man-made fibres and mixtures of natural and man-made fibres	183.5	183.2	185.6	185.6	187.6
	Women's knitted underwear and nightwear	174.8	176.8	176.8	177.1	177.1
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear	177.5	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.4
	Children's knitted underwear, cotton	176.3	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0
	Hosiery and other knitted goods – knitted outerwear	151.2	153.3	154.3	154.3	154.8
	Women's knitted outerwear	151.6	153.7	155.3	155.3	155.8
	Knitted fabrics	150.9	148.0	147.6	146.7	147.6
	Knitted fabrics, weft	164.4	159.0	158.6	157.1	158.6
	Knitted fabrics, warp	135.7	135.7	135.2	135.2	135.4
419	Carpets	169.9	170.0	170.1	170.1	172.4
	Woven carpets	178.8	178.9	179.0	179.0	182.4
	Axminster carpets	177.1	177.1	177.2	177.2	181.0
	Wilton carpets	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.1	185.5
	Tufted carpets	152.3	152.6	152.6	152.6	152.8
	Rugs	178.2	178.2	178.2	180.4	182.0
421	Narrow fabrics	190.5	190.5	190.5	190.8	192.2
421/1	Elastic webs and cords	160.5	160.5	160.5	160.5	160.5
421/3	Non-elastic fabrics	207.9	207.9	207.9	208.3	210.5
	Tape and light webbing	228.0	228.0	228.0	228.0	228.0
	Petershams, galloons and ribbons	182.4	182.4	182.4	183.3	188.4
422	Made-up textiles	200.2	201.5	201.0	201.3	201.1
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs	191.7	193.2	193.5	193.7	194.3
	Bed linen – sheets and bedspreads	186.8	187.4	187.4	187.4	186.6
	Cleaning and polishing cloths	217.1	218.5	218.5	219.9	219.9
	Towels	218.4	218.4	218.4	218.4	228.5
	Quilts, down and other	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0
422/2	Canvas sacks and bags and other made-up textiles of canvas	217.6	218.6	216.3	216.9	215.2
	Canvas sacks and bags	231.3	231.1	226.3	226.3	220.2
	Other made-up textiles of canvas	205.5	207.5	207.5	208.6	210.7
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	155.6	159.9	164.0	167.4	167.4
429/2	Coir, sisal and plastics mats and matting	160.0	160.0	161.3	161.3	162.3
432	Travel goods	178.9	178.9	179.9	184.3	184.3
441	Weatherproof outerwear	158.3	158.6	159.9	160.7	161.0
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	160.8	161.5	161.8	163.1	163.1
	Men's and boys' suits	170.7	170.7	170.7	172.2	178.9
	Men's and boys' jackets	164.8	167.0	168.1	169.8	169.8
	Men's and boys' trousers	152.6	153.5	154.3	155.2	155.2
443	Women's and young girls' tailored outerwear	147.5	147.5	151.2	156.5	158.7
	Women's overcoats	155.8	155.8	155.8	163.0	163.0
	Women's suits, skirts and slacks (excluding jeans)	147.4	147.4	147.4	153.8	156.1
444	Overalls and men's and boys' shirts‡	165.0	165.2	166.7	167.6	167.6
444/1	Heavy overalls, aprons and jeans	187.3	187.3	192.8	192.6	192.6
444/2	Men's and boys' shirts, nightwear etc.‡	156.5	156.7	156.7	158.0	158.1
	Men's and boys' pyjamas	182.8	182.8	182.8	182.8	183.0

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1975				
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
	Men's and boys' shirts‡	151.9	152.0	152.0	153.5	153.5
	Men's and boys' shirts, woven fabric‡	162.8	163.0	163.0	163.7	163.7
	Men's and boys' shirts, knitted fabrics	141.7	141.7	141.7	143.9	143.9
	Men's and boys' dressing gowns	167.8	170.4	170.7	173.7	175.5
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc.	140.3	140.3	141.6	145.2	145.0
445/1	Light outerwear	136.4	136.4	137.8	143.7	143.5
	Women's and girls' dresses and suits of knitted fabric (other than tailored)	127.4	127.4	127.4	139.4	139.4
	Women's dressing gowns	111.0	111.4	110.2	110.2	116.9
445/2	Lingerie	156.2	154.9	155.2	155.2	155.2
445/3	Infants' wear	129.1	129.1	133.7	133.7	133.7
449	Dress industries n.e.s.	157.0	158.8	159.2	160.2	161.4
449/1	Corsets, brassières and swimwear	154.5	157.0	157.1	157.1	158.1
	Corsets	162.6	164.7	164.9	164.9	166.0
	Brassières	142.4	146.1	146.3	146.3	147.3
	Swimwear	152.6	152.6	152.6	152.6	152.6
449/2	Gloves	182.0	182.0	184.0	186.5	186.5
	Leather gloves	178.7	178.7	181.8	185.3	185.3
	Women's leather gloves	168.2	168.2	172.7	172.7	172.7
450	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	163.5	167.4	168.4	169.4	170.4
	Men's boots and shoes with leather uppers	178.5	182.9	185.2	185.6	186.2
	Women's shoes and bootees with leather uppers	155.4	160.2	160.7	162.5	163.3
	Boy's, girls' and infants' boots and shoes with leather uppers	158.2	159.5	159.8	159.8	161.9
	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of materials other than leather	156.6	160.3	160.7	160.7	162.8
	Slippers and indoor footwear	174.4	181.0	187.5	187.5	187.5
	Sandals	178.6	183.2	183.2	183.2	185.2
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods‡	196.5	199.2	202.3	205.4	207.1
461/1	Basic bricks	192.9	196.1	196.9	210.0	215.3
461/2	Building bricks and clay partition blocks	205.9	206.6	209.2	209.3	210.5
	Facing bricks, fletton (delivered)	170.6	170.6	170.6	170.6	170.6
	Facing bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	220.8	221.5	225.8	225.8	229,2
	Common building bricks, fletton (delivered)	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2
	Common building bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	208.7	210.5	215.0	215.7	215.7
	Engineering bricks (ex-works)	230.8	230.8	230.8	230.8	230.8
	Non-refractory goods (other than bricks)‡	169.9	178.0	183.0	184.1	185.2
	Roofing tiles (ex-works)‡	228.7	231.9	238.8	238.8	238.8
	Building bricks (delivered) ‡	212.3	215.2	216.4	216.4	216.4
462	Pottery‡	176.6	186.0	186.4	188.7	190.3
	Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles‡	170.9	175.3	175.6	178.5	181.3
	Vitreous china sanitary ware‡	165.7	171.7	172.2	178.6	184.8
	Pottery tiles‡	174.9	178.0	178.3	178.5	178.5
	Domestic earthenware‡	181.6	192.2	192.2	195.1	195.1
463	Glass	179.3	181.4	182.7	194.1	198.6
	Glass (other than containers)	173.1	174.8	177.0	188.7	193.1
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	145.4	146.0	146.0	160.8	163.0
	Glass products (other than flat glass and containers)‡	179.9	180.3	183.7	189.5	190.6
	Scientific and machinery glassware (including tubing and rod)	181.6	181.8	186.4	193.5	193.5
	Illuminating glassware	167.5	167.5	167.9	167.9	172.0
	Domestic glassware	162.6	163.2	171.5	179.9	180.0
	Hand gathered domestic glassware	176.0	178.6	184.6	184.6	185.7
	Glass containers, for the food processing industry	188.6	190.6	191.4	201.3	206.9
	Glass containers, other than for food processing industry	187.2	190.6	191.3	202.3	206.8
464	Cement	172.7	200.6	202.4	202.4	202.4
	Cement delivered in bags	172.7	200.6	202.3	202.3	202.3
469/1	Abrasives	175.2	176.8	180.6	182.8	194.2
	Abrasive papers and cloths	192.7	197.2	207.8	213.6	213.6
469/2	Building materials n.e.s.	179.9	186.8	190.9	197.1	200.7
	Pitch fibre pipes	166.4	166.4	166.4	178.8	185.7
	Precast concrete products	171.9	176.6	183.9	190.1	195.5
	Precast concrete pipes (delivered)	178.5	183.4	188.8	206.2	221.0
	Precast concrete manholes (delivered)	164.3	168.1	172.7	174.4	177.4
	Precast concrete building blocks (delivered)	171.6	176.8	181.0	184.0	188.0
	Precast concrete building blocks (ex works)	158.4	165.1	169.4	169.4	175.0
	Precast concrete flags and kerbs (delivered)	138.0	145.6	148.2	149.5	152.6
	Asbestos cement products	182.6	182.6	182.6	187.7	203.9
	Sandlime bricks	205.9	211.9	211.9	211.9	213.5
	Lime products‡	181.1	190.9	195.0	197.4	197.7
	Agricultural lime‡	178.0	178.0	181.7	184.3	188.1
	Hydrated lime for building and industry	183.6	199.2	204.3	207.0	207.4
	Plaster board*	197.3	197.3	197.3	217.8	217.8
	Mastic asphalt	163.0	166.2	173.1	173.1	173.1
	Roofing felt	168.1	182.1	190.9	190.9	190.9
	Thermal insulation materials†	190.0	194.2	198.5	202.1	202.4
	Fencing‡	198.0	195.6	200.3	199.3	202.5
	Miscellaneous building materials n.e.s.‡	206.1	210.4	215.0	221.6	224.7
471/1	Ash, sawn	187.7	186.4	186.4	189.8	189.8
	Elm, sawn	172.7	169.6	169.6	169.6	169.6
	Beech, sawn	176.8	176.2	171.9 r	172.4	172.4
	Oak, sawn	272.7	272.7	269.6 r	272.1	271.5
471/2	All doors	210.3	215.3	216.3	216.1	217.5
	Windows and door frames	230.7	248.7	256.3	256.3	256.3
	Other building joinery including industrialised building	199.6	206.4	214.7	214.7	214.7
472	Furniture and upholstery	181.3	181.7	183.3	186.3	187.2
	Domestic, non-upholstered furniture	178.7	179.6	182.0	186.5	187.7
	Bedroom furniture	163.6	163.7	163.7	166.6	168.2

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1975 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
	Bookcases, bookshelves, bureaux, occasional furniture‡	179.8	179.9	180.5	181.9	181.9
	Dining room furniture	182.7	182.8	182.9	185.2	189.1
	Kitchen furniture	188.5	190.4	196.4	204.3	204.9
	Upholstered furniture	173.4	173.4	174.0	175.9	176.6
	Three-piece suites	167.6	167.6	168.2	170.1	171.3
	Fireside chairs, open wood arm easy chairs	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8
473	Upholstered spring interior mattresses	191.1	194.0	194.5	194.5	196.3
	Divan sets	212.4	214.1	214.1	216.9	219.9
475	Wooden containers	197.9	198.7	200.1	200.2	201.9
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	208.7	209.2	215.2	210.1	212.1
479/3	Wood wool (including manufactures)	215.6	215.6	224.1	225.0	225.0
481	Paper and board (other than building board)	212.2	213.8	216.2	216.6	218.2
	Coated paper	197.1	197.3	197.9	199.2	207.9
	Coated paper, off machine	202.1	202.1	203.2	203.2	217.5
	Coated paper, on machine	189.4	189.9	189.9	193.2	193.2
	Printings and writings (including newsprint)	217.3	217.6	219.1	219.1	219.1
	Kraft wrapping paper	223.8	223.8	232.5	232.7	232.7
	Household and other tissues	215.8	222.5	222.7	222.7	225.7
	Industrial and special purposes papers	216.1	216.7	220.9	220.9	220.9
	Uncoated paper	216.0	217.2	220.2	220.2	220.6
	Uncoated board	212.2	216.4	218.5	219.1	219.1
	Packaging boards	211.6	217.0	219.2	220.0	220.1
	Boards for industrial and special purposes	214.0	214.7	216.4	216.4	216.4
	Coated board	206.1	206.1	207.5	209.5	211.5
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	216.7	220.7	222.6	223.8	227.0
482/1	Cardboard boxes	193.3	196.7	198.7	198.7	199.6
	Cartons	200.3	201.9	202.8	207.8	219.5
	Cartons, food	200.7	200.9	201.6	210.8	214.6
	Cartons, other	200.1	202.3	203.3	206.5	221.6
	Fibreboard packing cases	214.5	221.8	222.1	222.1	222.1
	Packing cases, solid, fibreboard	207.0	225.6	226.8	226.8	226.8
..	Packing cases, corrugated	215.5	221.2	221.5	221.5	221.5
482/2	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	246.4	248.1	253.4	251.9	250.4
	Paper sacks	242.3	242.3	242.3	242.4	242.4
	Paper sacks, food	241.7	241.7	241.7	241.9	241.9
	Paper sacks, other	243.1	243.1	243.1	243.1	243.1
	Paper bags	264.7	278.1	286.7	281.6	281.6
483	Personal stationery	182.2	182.2	182.2	197.8	199.9
	Commercial envelopes	209.4	219.1	224.7	226.5	234.0
	Stationery and scholastic books	203.8	205.1	213.0	213.0	213.1
484	Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s.‡	201.2	206.4	208.4	208.4	209.3
484/2	Other manufactures of paper and board‡	201.4	204.6	205.8	205.8	207.0

1968 SIC		1975 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
	Cellulose paper products‡	194.9	199.0	198.9	198.8	198.8
	Doyleys	195.7	202.1	202.1	202.1	202.1
	Toilet paper‡	206.1	208.9	208.9	208.9	210.3
	Paper rolls and coils	179.4	180.2	200.5	200.5	212.4
489	General printing, etc.	172.6	173.4	177.7	179.0	183.5
491	Rubber manufactures	186.0	189.0	191.1	191.7	192.6
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	203.6	205.5	205.7	206.7	208.5
	Hose of rubber and plastics	241.9	242.0	242.0	244.0	251.6
	Motor parts and accessories of rubber	219.1	227.1	227.1	227.4	229.1
	Machinery belting of rubber and plastics	271.1	271.1	272.9	273.8	274.0
	Miscellaneous rubber goods	163.7	163.7	163.7	165.6	166.6
493	Brushes and brooms	181.0	184.0	185.4	191.1	193.5
	Decorating brushes and rollers	172.5	172.5	172.5	175.5	177.3
	Toilet brushes	174.4	178.3	178.3	182.1	185.5
	Industrial brushes and polishing mops	191.4	191.4	200.0	200.3	200.3
	Household brushes and brooms	187.8	194.0	194.8	205.6	208.6
494	Toys, games, baby carriages and sports equipment	188.0	191.0	192.1	192.2	193.2
494/1	Toys and games	198.6	201.8	202.4	202.5	202.7
	Metal toys	213.4	223.8	225.3	225.3	225.4
	Metal toys, non-mechanical	214.1	224.9	226.6	226.6	226.6
	Dolls and soft toys	191.2	191.2	191.2	191.2	192.5
	Plastics toys	181.7	183.1	183.4	183.4	183.5
	Pedal cars, scooters, toy perambulators and children's tricycles and bicycles	216.2	216.2	218.4	219.0	219.0
494/2	Perambulators, folding baby carriages and pushchairs	172.7	181.2	181.2	181.2	191.0
	Push chairs	172.0	180.9	180.9	180.9	183.3
494/3	Sports equipment	160.6	160.6	163.3	163.3	163.3
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	159.0	163.6	166.9	167.9	169.2
495/1	Pencils, non-mechanical	185.7	198.7	202.0	212.2	212.2
495/2	Stationers' goods (other than pens and pencils)	162.1	166.0	172.2	172.9	175.4
496	Plastics products n.e.s.	168.0	169.1	171.1	173.9	174.8
	Plastics products (other than components, accessories and semi-manufactured goods)	170.5	171.8	172.8	174.8	175.5
	Building materials of plastics	186.7	188.3	189.3	194.1	195.9
	Water services' pipes and fittings of plastics	194.4	194.4	194.4	194.4	194.4
	Hollow-ware and hardware of plastics including kitchenware	159.7	159.7	163.9	165 5	165 6
	Plastics sleeving	138.4	138.4	138.4	151.8	156.8
	Plastics caps, closures, bottles and jars	170.7	170.8	170.8	172.8	173.0
	Plastics bags, wrappers and other packaging materials	167.1	169.1	169.1	169.1	169.1
	Plastics foam for upholstery, cushioning and floor covering	175.7	177.2	177.2	177.2	178.7
499/1	Musical instruments	184.1	184.7	184.7	184.7	184.7
	Pianos	204.0	204.0	204.0	204.0	204.0
	Other musical instruments	171.4	172.4	172.4	172.4	172.4

‡ Revised figures: see end of article. * Source of information: Trade publications. § Producers price. † Excludes sales to rental companies.

TABLE 4(b) Supplementary list of commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (as published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

	1975				
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
Crude oil ø	538.3	533.3	530.3	537.9	538.5
Imported paper and paperboard (including newsprint) *	238.2	240.2	240.6	242.7	242.8
Imported paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint) *	243.1	243.3	243.8	246.3	246.5
Imported newsprint	217.4	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0
Timber, imported:					
Mahogany	211.4	210.4	212.9	213.1	213.1
Utile	217.9	219.6	223.5	231.6	241.7
Beech	276 5	276.5	236.0	244.2	243.4
Ramin	203.3	208.5	214.5	220.2	230.9
Meranti	205.8	207.2	208.4	210.8	212.3
Lithopone, 30% delivered	228.4	228.4	228.4	228.4	241.8
Quicksilver, min, 99.99%, cif Europe *	38.0	34.0	28.4	27.6	26.5
Asbestos, Canadian, fob Quebec *	160.5	159.2	159.2	177.8	177.8
Iron, ore, imported	191.3	197.6	193.1	196.4	194.4
Bauxite, min, 86% Al_2O_3 *	197.8	241.1	241.1	252.9	252.9
Manganese ore 48-50% Min grade, Max. 0.1% P., cif Europe *	267.0	264.5	270.7	275.0	281.5
Tungsten ore, Min. 65%, cif Europe *	129.7	130.6	128.8	131.6	122.7
Phosphate rock	433.8	433.9	433.7	434.1	434.5
Phosphate rock for fertiliser manufacture	432.9	433.1	432.8	433.3	433.8
Hides and skins:					
Native	109.6	138.1	148.5	153.3	155.2
Imported	140.2	145.4	151.0	150.2	152.6
Imported, wet	97.3	116.4	124.5	125.5	128.7
Imported, dry	158.7	155.6	159.6	150.6	153.8
Raw cotton:					
American types, cif Liverpool *	162.4	165.3	182.8	193.6	197.8
Egyptian types, cif Liverpool *	177.2	170.0	167.2	177.4	178.3
Raw wool:					
Imported	192.8	194.9	202.1	214.2	210.3
Imported, merino	202.9	202.9	206.9	220.8	215.0
Imported, fine crossbred	189.5	190.3	196.6	207.3	207.3
Imported, medium and coarse cross-breds	194.3	201.6	216.8	227.6	224.1
British types	138.1	152.0	166.2	183.0	178.4
Raw silk	137.6	130.6	133.3	136.6	139.3
Raw jute:					
BWB grade, c and f Dundee *	163.4	163.4	163.4	155.7	134.1
BWC grade, c and f Dundee *	169.3	169.3	169.3	161.1	138.1
BTC grade, c and f Dundee *	169.5	169.5	169.5	161.4	138.5
BTD grade, c and f Dundee *	172.1	172.1	172.1	163.4	141.0
Flax, imported	208.8	203.2	194.6	193.8	213.5
Sisal	682.1	503.2	468.3	460.3	377.8
Cotton rags, home produced	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6
Waste paper, home produced	150.9	150.9	150.9	150.9	150.9
Shellac, FOTN pure London spot price *	618.4	588.1	533.1	533.1	533.1
Gum arabic, Kordofan, ex-wharf London *	292.9	217.6	223.5	226.6	232.0
Tallow, ½" red, cif UK *	146.2	146.2	156.5	167.3	162.8
Rosin gum, WW Portuguese *	244.7	231.1	211.3	211.3	211.3
Woodpulp, imported:					
For use in paper and boardmaking industries	269.8	269.4	277.8	284.1	290.7
Chemical	261.8	261.0	270.7	276.4	282.6
Sulphite bleached	260.2	259.5	268.7	274.5	281.2
Sulphate bleached and semi-bleached	258.5	257.7	265.1	270.6	276.4
Sulphate unbleached, kraft	278.5	277.1	296.7	302.5	309.4
Wood rosin, American FF *	266.1	250.3	230.6	230.6	230.6
Castor oil, Brazilian No. 1 grade *	212.7	195.7	205.8	207.2	210.1
Soya beans, US No. 2 grade, cif UK *	199.4	193.2	194.7	180.3	177.8
Linseed, Canadian No. 1, cif UK *	322.1	285.9	302.4	307.8	290.6
Copra, Philippine, cif Europe *	142.2	134.6	132.0	113.8	106.7
Palm, kernels, Nigerian, cif basis-ports *	157.1	141.0	134.6	119.0	105.2
Olive oil, Spanish, edible max. 1% ffa *	318.2	340.0	378.4	378.4	378.4
Fish oil, cif, east coast UK *	191.8	159.5	143.3	140.2	133.7
Palm oil, crude, London spot price *	222.9	202.4	212.9	185.0	160.5
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull *	377.1	333.3	367.4	375.7	351.4
Coconut oil, cif Europe *	143.7	131.7	133.1	117.0	104.6
Groundnut oil, London spot price *	304.7	257.5	250.0	238.1	238.1
Lemongrass oil, Cochin, spot price *	145.8	145.8	158.3	154.1	146.7
Citronella oil, Ceylon, spot price *	191.1	191.1	167.0	143.5	139.5
Lime oil, West Indian distilled, spot price *	181.6	183.7	183.7	183.7	175.0
Cloveleaf, Madagascan crude, spot price *	265.5	265.5	185.5	140.1	140.1
Sandalwood oil, Indian, spot price *	98.6	92.8	92.8	89.4	85.1
Peppermint oil *	240.4	228.4	200.3	173.8	169.5
Geranium oil, Bourbon, spot price *	188.4	187.6	173.3	165.1	156.1
Eucalyptus oil, Portuguese, spot price *	227.5	227.5	164.3	132.7	132.7

ø Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry. * Source of price information: Trade publications.

TABLE 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices(1)

1963 = 100

	Primary commodities											
	Total			Agricultural non-food			Non-ferrous metals			Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals (2)		
	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1973 1st quarter	156	181	144	153	177	141	174	201	161	157	182	145
2nd quarter	175	194	155	171	189	151	206	228	182	177	196	156
3rd quarter	199	225	169	203	229	172	242	273	205	202	228	171
4th quarter	221	260	197	208	245	185	267	314	238	225	265	200
1974 1st quarter	288	354	267	228	280	211	299	367	277	289	355	268
2nd quarter	291	340	259	226	264	201	342	399	304	295	344	262
3rd quarter	295	351	268	221	263	201	258	308	235	292	348	265
4th quarter	302	363	272	210	252	189	225	270	202	296	355	266
1975 1st quarter	291	341	251	202	236	174	220	258	195	285	334	246
2nd quarter (3)	*287*	*346*	*248*	*197*	*237*	*170*	*216*	*260*	*186*	*282*	*339*	*243*
July (3)	*283*	*362*	*252*	*190*	*243*	*169*	*208*	*266*	*185*	*277*	*354*	*247*

(1) Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates. (2) This combined index is not published as such by the UN. (3) Projections by Department of Industry shown in italics.

1970 = 100

Revisions to indices in Table 4(a)		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	1974				153.6	158.2				165.3	168.9	180.9	176.5
	1975	190.3											
Granite and other chippings, aggregates and road stones	1975	171.3											
Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	1974				177.3	180.5				192.5	200.4	202.1	208.5
	1975	226.4											
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	1975	166.4											
Cigarettes	1974				105.1	113.5	113.7	113.9	114.5	115.6	115.9	116.5	
Organic chemicals	1975	206.5											
Alcohols	1975	198.6											
Coal tar products	1975	261.2											
Phenols	1975	240.4											
Nitrogen-function organic compounds	1975	157.3											
Depilatories and deodorants	1974							123.4	123.9	124.0	130.3	135.3	135.4
	1975	137.7											
Polystyrene and styrene copolymers moulding powders	1975	202.4											
Polyolefin moulding materials	1975	183.0											
Other chemical industries	1975	169.8											
Principal products of the polishes industries	1975	170.7											
Polishes mainly for domestic use	1975	163.1											
Adhesive	1975	182.8											
Formulated pesticides	1974									147.7	170.7	172.9	176.3
	1975	182.0											
Alloy steel bars and rods, black (excluding stainless)	1974									166.0	166.8	167.0	170.2
	1975	194.7											
Finished stainless steels	1974									154.9	158.8	159.7	162.7
	1975	168.6											
Forgings (other than drop forgings)	1974			147.4	168.9	178.3	179.6	190.8	192.9	194.1	201.5	205.2	206.3
	1975	231.0											
Steel tubes and fittings	1974												198.9
	1975	199.1											
Automobile iron castings	1975	204.0											
Copper tubes	1975	101.9											
Copper sheet and strip	1975	108.4											
Wrought brass	1974	124.5											
Brass strip and sheet (and yellow metal condenser plates	1975	123.8											
Cranes	1975	171.8					146.3	148.0	148.5	151.4	161.3	165.2	167.4
Insulation materials domestic	1974			139.8	146.8	153.6	158.8	167.2	165.3	165.8	166.2	166.8	166.3
	1975	165.2											
Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edged tools	1974											164.5	165.7
	1975	169.8											
Scissors and tailors' shears	1975	184.4											
Spoons and forks	1974												183.0
	1975	208.7											
Spoons and forks, stainless steel	1974												179.0
	1975	189.4											
Nuts and bolts, etc.	1975	179.8											
Wire netting	1974								154.6	154.9	159.2	159.4	160.0
	1975	169.9											
Chain link fencing	1974										157.4	157.4	157.4
	1975	162.3											
Brass and bronze woven wire cloth, etc.	1975	155.9											
Woven copper wire	1975	146.5											
Small metal boxes and containers	1974												186.4
	1975	186.4											
Metal furniture office and works equipment	1974								159.4	160.7	161.7	164.1	164.5
	1975	166.9											
Metal cabinets	1974						162.8	166.7	168.4	171.5	172.5	171.5	171.7
	1975	175.8											
Kitchen and bathroom furniture	1974												150.5
	1975	151.0											
Domestic hollow-ware	1974												172.4
	1975	177.4											
Domestic hollow-ware – aluminium	1974												168.3
	1975	173.4											
Industrial hollow-ware	1974												175.4
	1975	184.2											
Catering equipment	1974									145.9	148.0	152.1	152.5
	1975	153.5											
Woven woollen fabric	1974								190.2	188.1	187.5	187.2	188.8
	1975	188.6											
Blankets	1974								198.2	197.0	199.4	199.4	199.4
	1975	199.4											
Overalls and men's and boys' shirts	1974												161.3
	1975	165.0											
Men's and boys' shirts and night wear, etc.	1974												150.8
	1975	156.4											
Men's and boys' shirts	1974												145.5
	1975	151.8											
Men's and boys' shirts, woven fabric	1974												156.7
	1975	162.6											
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1974									171.5	174.0	176.5	178.2
	1975	187.3											
Non-refractory goods (other than bricks)	1973						123.1	123.0	123.2	123.5	123.5	128.2	130.7
	1974	131.7	135.1	145.2	154.8	155.9	156.1	157.2	157.8	160.2	163.3	164.5	165.3
	1975	167.4											
Roofing tiles (ex works)	1973						159.4	159.4	159.4	159.4	159.4	163.3	163.3
	1974	167.2	168.1	173.4	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0	187.4	190.8	207.4	217.3	217.3
	1975	217.3											
Building bricks (delivered)	1974									186.6	190.9	193.3	197.1
	1975	205.6											
Pottery	1974										158.7	163.9	164.7
	1975	169.9											
Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles	1974												162.8
	1975	163.1											
Vitreous china sanitary ware	1974												158.9
	1975	159.4											
Pottery tiles	1974												165.7
	1975	166.0											

1970 = 100

Revisions to indices in Table 4 (a)		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Domestic earthenware	1974											169.9	170.0
	1975	174.4											
Glass products (other than plate glass and containers)	1975	166.0											
Building materials nes	1974									159.9	162.7	165.2	169.1
	1975	176.0											
Lime products	1975	175.9											
Agricultural lime	1974					147.4	149.8	153.1	153.8	155.4	161.3	162.8	163.5
	1975	176.4											
Thermal insulation materials	1975	182.2											
Fencing	1974										192.6	192.6	192.6
	1975	195.5											
Miscellaneous building materials nes	1974										180.7	182.9	185.9
	1975	203.1											
Bookcases, bookshelves, bureaux and occasional furniture	1975	175.7											
Manufactures of paper and board nes	1974											183.7	192.0
	1975	194.8											
Other manufactures of paper and board	1974											181.8	188.3
	1975	192.1											
Cellulose paper products	1974											173.4	182.6
	1975	182.6											
Toilet paper	1974											184.1	191.8
	1975	196.0											

Price index numbers of materials purchased

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1975 May	Jun. p	Jul. p
Order III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	297.6	299.3	305.7
	†Materials	302.8	304.6	312.2
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	266.7	266.7	266.7
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:	330.0	335.1	340.9
	†Materials	346.2	348.6	355.2
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	232.9	233.9	241.1
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	288.3	288.3	292.6
311 to 312	Steel industries	286.4	287.4	290.6
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	282.0	283.6	286.2
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	272.4	272.4	275.6
361	Electrical machinery industry	283.5	284.3	286.5
Order XIII	Textile industries	228.5	228.6	229.7
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	218.9	220.4	222.3
Order XVII	Timber industries	292.5	291.5	290.9
481 to 484	Paper industries	317.8	321.9	321.3
Order XX	Construction materials	268.4	270.3	272.9
Part of Order XX	House building materials	272.7	274.1	277.4

‡ Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the Department of Industry will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975. From April 1973 the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1970 = 100 Series. For users of other 1973 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way multiplication factors will be provided on request.

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PQ 279.5 Printing ink for first quarter 1975
PQ 279.6 Surgical bandages for first quarter 1975
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PQ 399.6 Metal hollow-ware for first quarter 1975
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Business Monitors in the Production series and Miscellaneous series, and certain Monitors (Nos. SD1 and SD9) in the Service and Distributive series, are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel: 0633 56111, ext. 2973; telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of the titles of Business Monitors is available on application. Exceptionally, copies can be purchased over the counter (for cash) at *either* the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, *or* the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

The Annual Census of Production Reports (the PA series of Monitors), and the 1971 Census of Distribution Reports (which are being published as Monitors SD10 to SD23, though not all are yet available), can be obtained on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Steel consumption and stocks in the second quarter

Table 1 gives a provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted consumption of finished steel in the second quarter of 1975 of 3.77 million tonnes, the lowest since 1963.

The estimated level of deliveries from UK producers to consumers and stockholding merchants fell by some 19 per cent from the fairly constant level of some 3.55 million in the previous three quarters to 2.87 million; imports, which had increased in the previous two quarters, fell substantially by 0.17 million to 0.68 million. As stockholding merchants are estimated to have reduced their stocks in the quarter, total deliveries to consumers are estimated to be 3.58 million, again the lowest since 1963.

Consumers are estimated to have added 0.19 million tonnes from stock to their deliveries of 3.58 million tonnes to consume 3.77 million. Merchants reduced their very high level of stock by 0.03 million to 1.00 million, resulting in a fall in the combined stocks of consumers and merchants of 0.22 million, the first aggregate fall since the second quarter of 1972, since when stocks have risen by 1.74 million tonnes. It is possible that stocks will again be reduced through 1975, further reducing the demand for deliveries. Of the products identified in Table 2, stocks of plate increased by 0.11 million to 1.46 million, roughly twice the end 1971 level. In contrast, sheet decreased by 0.11 million to 0.70 million.

TABLE 1 Consumption, deliveries and stocks of finished steel

Seasonally adjusted

	Consumption m. tonnes	Deliveries m. tonnes			Stocks m. tonnes			Ratio of stocks to weekly consumption (b)		
		From UK production to consumers and merchants	Imports	Total to consumers (a)	Consumers	Merchants	Total	Consumers	Merchants	Total
1968	16.83	15.46	1.56	17.00	3.26	0.61	3.87	9.6	1.7	11.3
1969	17.78	17.14	1.18	18.28	3.77	0.63	4.40	10.8	1.9	12.7
1970	17.64	17.10	1.04	17.91	4.15	0.87	5.02	11.9	2.5	14.4
1971	16.72	14.50	1.41	16.07	3.47	0.71	4.18	11.5	2.3	13.8
1972	16.75	14.59	2.14	16.72	3.44	0.73	4.17	9.6	2.0	11.6
1973	18.45	16.80	2.51	19.45	4.44	0.58	5.02	13.2	1.8	15.0
1974	17.58	15.07	3.29	18.07	4.96	0.87	5.83	15.1	2.6	17.7
1973 1st quarter	4.67	4.15	0.65	4.80	3.57	0.73	4.30	10.6	2.2	12.8
2nd quarter	4.37	4.13	0.44	4.61	3.82	0.68	4.50	10.8	1.9	12.7
3rd quarter	4.60	4.26	0.61	4.91	4.12	0.64	4.76	11.1	1.8	12.9
4th quarter	4.81	4.26	0.81	5.13	4.44	0.58	5.02	13.2	1.8	15.0
1974 1st quarter	4.36	3.99	0.97	4.92	5.00	0.62	5.62	14.2	1.8	16.0
2nd quarter	4.59	3.93	0.82	4.62	5.06	0.75	5.81	15.5	2.3	17.8
3rd quarter	4.25	3.54	0.70	4.19	5.00	0.81	5.81	14.8	2.4	17.2
4th quarter	4.38	3.61	0.80	4.34	4.96	0.87	5.83	15.1	2.7	17.8
1975 1st quarter	4.26	3.55	0.85	4.24	4.94	1.03	5.97	17.0	3.6	20.6
2nd quarter p	3.77	2.87	0.68	3.58	4.75	1.00	5.75	16.4	3.4	19.8
3rd quarter										
4th quarter										

(a) Total deliveries to consumers are deliveries from UK production to consumers and stockholding merchants plus imports minus stock build by stockholding merchants.
(b) Calculated as stocks divided by weekly consumption in the following quarter, with the exception of the latest quarter when the devisor is weekly consumption in that quarter.
p Provisional.

TABLE 2 Stocks of finished steel held by consumers and merchants

Seasonally adjusted (m. tonnes

	Sheets	Plate	Tinplate	Rods and bars for reinforcement	Other steel products	Total all products
CONSUMERS						
1970	0.53	0.85	0.14	0.19	2.44	4.15
1971	0.42	0.67	0.14	0.14	2.10	3.47
1972	0.42	0.70	0.14	0.15	2.03	3.44
1973	0.60	0.91	0.16	0.22	2.55	4.44
1974	0.61	1.07	0.17	0.23	2.88	4.96
1974 4th quarter	0.61	1.07	0.17	0.23	2.88	4.96
1975 1st quarter	0.52	1.10	0.20	0.23	2.89	4.94
2nd quarter (p)	0.44	1.20	0.17	0.20	2.74	4.75
3rd quarter						
4th quarter						
MERCHANTS						
1970	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.39	0.87
1971	0.21	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.38	0.71
1972	0.20	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.38	0.73
1973	0.15	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.58
1974	0.27	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.87
1974 4th quarter	0.27	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.87
1975 1st quarter	0.29	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.47	1.03
2nd quarter(p)	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.01	0.46	1.00
3rd quarter						
4th quarter						
TOTAL						
1970	0.78	1.04	0.16	0.21	2.83	5.02
1971	0.63	0.76	0.16	0.15	2.48	4.18
1972	0.62	0.82	0.16	0.16	2.41	4.17
1973	0.75	1.02	0.18	0.23	2.84	5.02
1974	0.88	1.25	0.18	0.24	3.28	5.83
1974 4th quarter	0.88	1.25	0.18	0.24	3.28	5.83
1975 1st quarter	0.81	1.35	0.21	0.24	3.36	5.97
2nd quarter (p)	0.70	1.46	0.18	0.21	3.20	5.75
3rd quarter						
4th quarter						

2

p Provisional

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	16 May 1975
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	This week
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	24 Oct. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcies *see* Insolvencies	
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	11 July 1975
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Census of production (A)	19 Dec. 1974
(amendment)	16 Jan. 1975
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	13 June 1975
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	15 Aug. 1975
insolvencies (Q)	1 Aug. 1975
liquidity (Q)	13 June 1975
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	1 Aug. 1975
N. Ireland (M)	13 June 1975
Construction work overseas (A)	This week
EEC economic indicators	1 Aug. 1975
Energy trends (M)	8 Aug. 1975
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	This week
Film industry	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	8 Aug. 1975
cinema admissions and takings (M)	8 Aug. 1975
overseas payments and earnings (A)	8 Aug. 1975
registrations of films (A)	6 Feb. 1975
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	2 May 1975
household consumption (Q)	4 July 1975
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	11 July 1975
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	8 Aug. 1975
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Hire-purchase business (M)	15 Aug. 1975
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	25 July 1975
Insolvencies in England and Wales (Q)	1 Aug. 1975
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	This week
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	13 June 1975
investment and earnings overseas (A)	14 Mar. 1975
(amendment)	21 Mar. 1975
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	18 July 1975
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	6 June 1975
production (M)	18 July 1975
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	6 June 1975
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	1 Aug. 1975
estimated figures (M)	15 Aug. 1975
motor trade turnover (Q)	This week
Office development permits (Q)	9 May 1975
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	11 Apr. 1975
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	This week
value: analysis of trends (Q)	11 July 1975
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	30 Jan. 1975
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	This week
Regional selective assistance (M)	25 July 1975
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	15 Aug. 1975
provisional figures (M)	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	20 June 1975
stocks (M)	25 July 1975
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	11 Apr. 1975
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	23 Jan. 1975
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' quarterly figures (Q)	11 July 1975
manufacturers' stocks: monthly estimates (M)	1 Aug. 1975
retail (M)	25 July 1975
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	8 Aug. 1975
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	25 Apr. 1975
carpet sales (M)	This week
cotton industry production (M)	15 Aug. 1975
hosiery production (M)	This week
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	15 Aug. 1975
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	This week
wool exports (Q)	20 June 1975
wool output (M)	15 Aug. 1975
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	8 Aug. 1975
overseas travel and tourism (A)	7 Mar. 1975
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	13 June 1975
index numbers (M)	This week

Departmental organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	4 Apr. 1975
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	15 Aug. 1975
ECGD local offices	1 Aug. 1975
Guide to Departments	11 July 1975
Official Receivers' offices	21 Mar. 1975
Programme of trade promotions	15 Aug. 1975
Release dates of economic statistics	25 July 1975

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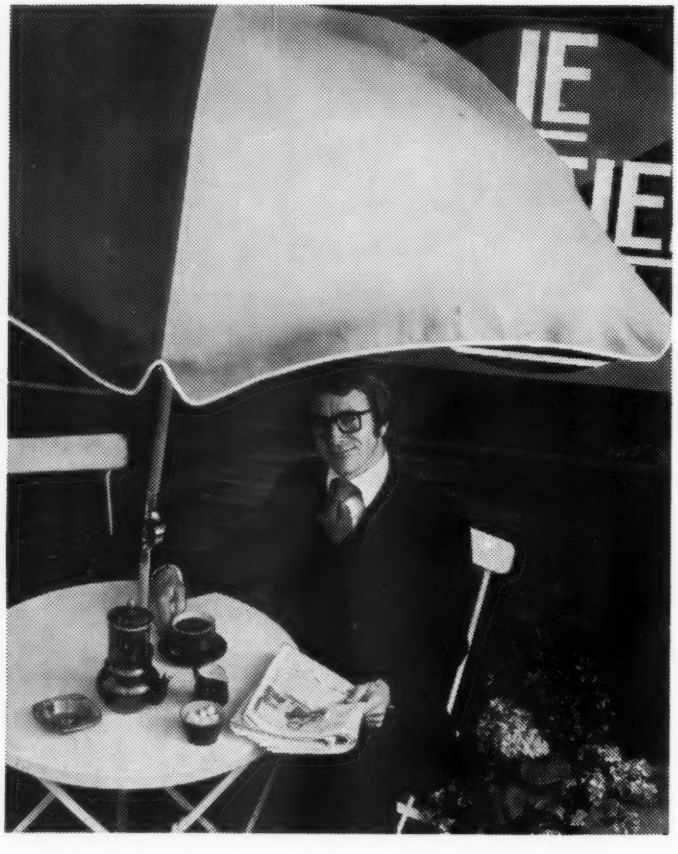

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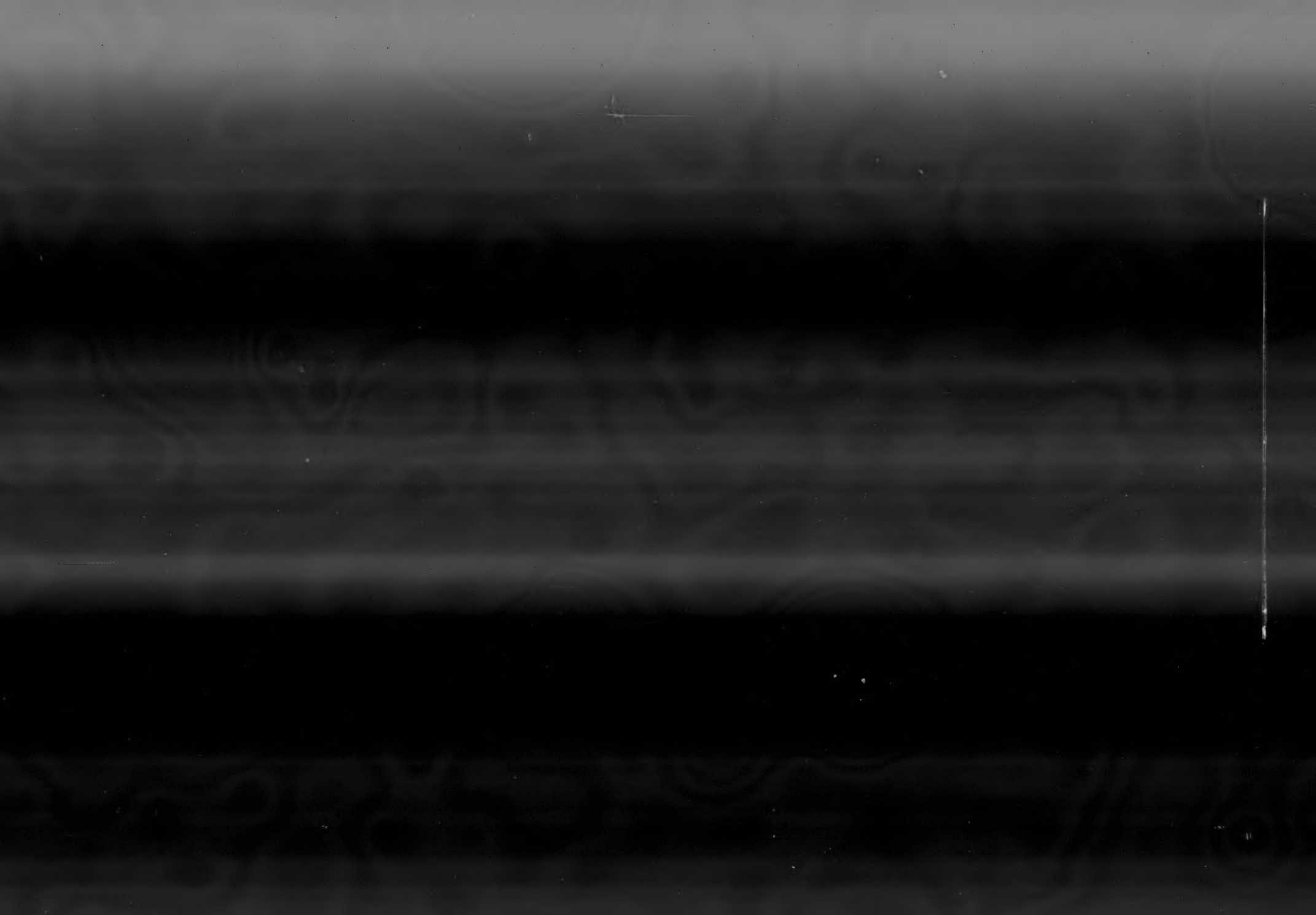
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